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The Wainwright Star

THE STAR JOB DEPARTMENT, THE HOME OF GOOD PRINTING, ALL AT MINIMUM COST

VOLUME VII — WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT.. 29th., 1915 — NUMBER 52

Local Grain Movement Shows Quantity Increase Compared With 1914

Grain received at the local elevator during the month of September now closing has been no less than seven times greater in quantity than the whole of the shipments received during the corresponding month of last year. Elevator prices being quoted for car load lots this morning were: No. 1 Wheat, 76 7-8; Oats 31 3-8. For wagon load lots the following prices are given: Wheat, No. 1, 72, No. 2, 69, No. 3, 65; Oats, 27; Barley 35 and Flax $1.37. These prices show an all-round increase compared with those of Wednesday of last week.

WAR NEWS PROVIDED AT A GLANCE

STAR GIVES WEEK'S SITUATION IN BRIEF

Promises made a few weeks ago in the House of Commons by Earl Kitchener that the "big push" would start on the western front within a short time have been adequately fulfilled during the last week, according to the latest dispatches from the western theatre. Starting last Friday afternoon the Franco-British troops took the offensive in earnest, and the big steam roller did its work remarkably well. Over four miles of front lost in the early period of the conflict is restored to the Allies as a result of some of the most savage fighting of the war. Fragmentary reports reaching the British and French war offices indicate fearful losses, but the optimism in London and Paris has been entirely justified for 20,000 German troops were captured without difficulty, as well as over thirty big guns and a host of machine guns. Although admitting reluctantly that they have lost some territory around Souchez, the German admiralty attempts to minimize the great victory of the Allies by announcing that "their troops have been resting during the last few weeks."

More encouraging news comes from the eastern front where the Russians are steadily advancing, and the Austro-Germans have found their paths strewn with marshes, where their heavy artillery becomes mired. The fact that the Teutonic forces have met with reverses on both fronts lends color to the prediction that the Kaiser must soon choose between two fronts, and after over a year of fighting he finds himself between two fires—the dogged resistance of the Russians on the east and the renewed offensive of the Franco-British on the west.

The situation in the Balkans remains unchanged although Bulgaria seems to be acting like a good politician, trimming its sails to catch each favoring wind. With the confirmation Monday of the great allied victory in the west, it was announced unofficially in Budapesth that "Bulgaria guessed that if she took sides with anybody it would probably be with the entente powers."

A new army corps composed of Canadian battalions has been sent to France, bringing the number of Canadians on the firing line up to 45,000. Included in this is the 49th battalion which was raised in Edmonton and is under the command of Lieut. Col. Griesbach. Private Jas. Chalmers, who left with the 51st battalion draft has been wounded at the front. He was one of those entertained in Wainwright while passing through this place on the way to the front.

Star Celebrates Seventh Anniversary of Birth

This issue finds The STAR on the threshold of its eight year of existance, the paper celebrating the seventh anniversary of its birth with the publication of this issue. The newspaper was established shortly after the birth of the town seven years ago and since that time various changes of management and various improvements have been made.

It will be remembered that the first editor to take in hand The STAR was H. E. Cummer who occupied the editorial chair for about two years, Mr. Cummer was followed by Mr. Gowe whose regime covered a period of 1½ years. Mr. Gowe was succeeded by Norman E. Cook who controlled the paper until it was taken over by the present management in December of last year.

Since its inception, the paper has seen many improvements. It has developed from a puny sheet of two pages into one of eight. It has seen transformations in mechanism, the decrepit Washington hand press being replaced by a machine of later device which resulted in the "run" being made in 45 minutes as against twelve long tedious hours. An outline as to what The STAR has done in the past and what it hopes to accomplish in the future, will be found on the editorial page of this issue.

RECEPTION TO BOYS WAS BEST THROUGH CANADA SAYS LOWE

"Some of the boys told me to tell anyone I was writing to in Wainwright that the Wainwright reception was the best we had all through Canada. They wish me to thank the people of Wainwright for them". In such a way reads the paragraph of a letter received locally from J. R. Lowes of the 51st Battalion and formerly of the Union Bank staff Wainwright. Mr. Lowes is possibly in England at this time, the boys having set sail at 5 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 12th, on the R.M.S. "Metagama" from Montreal.

Threshers lein notes on sale at The Wainwright STAR. Price 25c. per book.

EPWORTH LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

A meeting of the Epworth League will be held in Grace church on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. The address for the evening will be that on "Nation Building" which was to have been given on Monday evening by Dr. Little but which was cancelled as the result of Rev. T. W. Bateman addressing the gathering. The discussion at Monday evening's session will be led by H. P. May.

The Literary Club of the Presbyterian church will meet in the church this Wednesday evening. All those whether, members or not, who are interested in literary and social work, are invited to attend. The program of studies will be decided upon at this meeting.

Rev. H. Assiter will conduct Divine service at Heath at 3.30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

INAUGURATE NEW SERVICE

The Grand Trunk Pacific is inaugurating a new tourist car service between Winnipeg and Edmonton. The first one of these cars left Winnipeg 6 p.m. Thursday, September 16th, and Edmonton Monday, September 20th. These cars will leave weekly thereafter on days mentioned. Connections will be made at Winnipeg with "The National" both eastbound and westbound. In addition there is a tourist car leaving Winnipeg Tuesday, through to Prince Rupert, returning leave Prince Rupert Mondays, arriving Winnipeg Thursday.

C. T. LALLY



Who, on Oct. 1st., will transfer his Wainwright business interests to F. E. Fraser & Co.

At the local tennis courts yesterday and in a well contested game, P. E. Ross defeated Russell Smith in the wind-up of the mens' single handicap of the local tennis tournament. Messrs Ross and Munn have not yet "locked horns", the latter having been troubled for some time with a strained tendon.

SUNDAY SERVICES IN LOCAL CHURCHES

In the Grace Methodist church on Sunday, services will be held as follows: Morning service as usual with the subject of sermon, "The Spirit of Sacrifice". At this service special music will be given by the girl choir. In the evening the address will be, "Is Not This the Carpenter's Son". Rev. R. K. Swenerton will preach at both services. Sunday school will be held at 2.30 o,clock.

The Annual Harvest Thanksgiving service will be held in St. Thomas' church on Sunday. At the evening service the choir will render the anthem "The Earth is the Lord's, and the Fulness Thereof". The congregational hymns will be: "Praise, O Praise Our God and King"— "Come ye Thankful People Come"—"We Plough the Fields and Scatter", and the Chants—Hopkin's Cantate and Turle's Deus. Holy Communion will be administered at 8 a.m. Sunday school at 11.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church next Sunday, the choir will offer special music. At the morning service there will be a duet and chorus entitled: "Brighter Than Sunshine" and at the evening service the anthem will be: "Come Unto Me." The morning service begins at 11 o'clock when the subject of sermon will be: "Censorious ness". The evening service will begin at 7.30 with the subject of sermon "Nearsightedness". Rev. Thos. Murphy, B. A., will conduct both services. A special "Rally" service will be held in connection with the Sunday school at 2.30. The subject "Enlisting". Everybody come.

GRAIN GROWING RECORD IS MADE BY JOSEPH ZAJIC

Sixty five bushels of wheat to the acre from a three acre patch and an average crop aggregating 62 bushels to the acre from a fifty acre patch is the splendid wheat growing record established by Joseph Zajic, a farmer resident in Gilt Edge, a few miles north of town. The wheat is of the Red Fife variety.

Reports to the above effect were brought into Wainwright on Saturday, no less than twelve farmers verifying the authenticity of the preceding statements. So heavy was the yield that it is said that Mr. Zajic and his helpers found an extremely difficult task in cutting the crop.

Gilt Edge is proving a wonderful district and all farmers resident therein give the statement that the district in wheat will give an average yield of no less than forty five bushels. Oats are also heavy in all grain growing sections contiguous to town and the idea is prevalent that the oat yield will average well in the neighborhood of 75 bushels.

LALLY BUSINESS PURCHASED BY FRASER COMPANY

Friday of this week will see a change in management of the large dry-goods business controlled for the past few years by C. T. Lally, the business interests having been acquired by Messrs F. E. Fraser and Company, formerly of Winnipeg who have looked out Wainwright as their future home and centre of commerce. Mr. Lally who was not in a position to divulge his plans this morning, said that it was not his immediate intention of leaving town.

Messrs F. E. Fraser and Company come here well recommended. Mr. Fraser will act as manager of the concern and will be assisted in his work by W. K. Bothwell. Both have had a wide and varied experience along similar business lines. Mr. Fraser interviewed this morning had the following to say: "I have been travelling the west for a considerable time with the hope of finding a business that I thought offered possibilities for good investment and development. It was only after careful investigation that I decided to settle in Wainwright and my present belief is that the town opens up many avenues toward prosperity. Thus you see, I have confidence in the town, I like its looks and I am now here to do what I can for the people I hope to serve. My business principles will always be fair and square". Mr. Fraser's family, at present in Winnipeg, will shortly join him in Wainwright.

Miss Curry of Edmonton, has arrived in Wainwright to take up stenographic duties in the local G. T. P. chief clerk's office.

Mrs. C. H. Edgar, of Victoria B. C. visited her sister Mrs. E. Carbert of Wainwright, for a couple of days last week.

An enjoyable address on China and the Chinese people was given to a large gathering of the Epworth League by Rev. T. W. Bateman on Monday evening last.

GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR OPEN

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada advise that the Canaaain government elevator at Calgary is now open for business. The Elevator has a storage capacity of two and a half million bushels and is equipped to handle, store, clean, dry or otherwise treat grain in any manner desired by the farmer.

Full particulars as to charges, etc., together with shipping bills for use in consigning grain to this house can be obtained upon application to 208 Grain Exchange, Calgary.

JARROW VISITORS REPORT EXCELLENT YIELDS OF GRAIN

Jarrow visitors to Wainwright on Monday in the persons of J. W. Wyatt and Robert Irwin spoke of the exceptionally good crops raised during the past season in all portions of the Jarrow district. They said the season would prove a record one so far as the yield from the land was concerned, a particularly high average having been struck in the raising of every cereal undertaken. In regard to Jarrow, the visitors said that while the town had not made any great progress during the past year or so, the present time found every indication pointing tor the prosperity of Jarrow.

DANCE FOR WEDNESDAY

"Harvest" dance, one of the big dances of the season, will be held in the Elite Theatre on Wednesday evening next, October 6th. Dancing will begin at 9 o'clock and continue until 1 o'clock, the music to be provided by the Wainwright Orchestra. Tickets for the event are now on sale.

L. McLuhan, an old time resident of Wainwright but now of Edmonton, was a business visitor in town during the early part of the week.

Recruiting is still proceeding for the 63rd battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary force now stationed at Calgary and orders have been received by local medical men to examine prospective recruits for service

In a headline over to-day's lead editorial it is inadvertently stated that The STAR celebrates its eighth anniversary. The headline to be correct, should read that The STAR celebrates its "Seventh" anniversary.

A meeting of the I. O. O. F. No. 45, will be held on Monday next. The third degree will be exemplified and following general business a social evening will be held. All members and visiting brothers are invited to attend.

SKATING RINK TO BE LET FOR SEASON

N. S. Kenny, secretary-treasurer for the town of Wainwright is calling for tenders for the lease of the Wainwright Skating and Curling rink during the season of 1915-16. Attention is referred to the advert appearing in this issne.

Whist enthusiasts are asked to make a note of the fact that the Canadian Order of Foresters will hold a grand whist drive in the Oddfellows' Hall on the evening of October 5th. A general invitation is extended.

Wainwright Merchants Considering Plan For Cash Basis Business

Forced by shortened credit on the part of the wholesaler to make some re-adjustment in the methods of doing business locally, merchants of the town of Wainwright are at the present time seriously considering placing their respective businesses on a strictly cash basis.

Wainwright merchants interviewed to day in regard to this new departure were unanimious in the expression that they will be forced to take this step to combat the almost oppressive business policies of the wholesalers. While in conversation to day, one merchant said that the placing of his business on a cash basis was the only avenue opened to him along which to conduct his business in the future. "Things have come to such a pass that I have either got to have cash or close my doors" he said.

The merchant advancing the fore-going was not alone in the expression, other merchants voicing sentiments similar in effect. What they also said was this: "That while the proposed new business principles might be conducive to hardships shortly after their introduction that by paying cash for their goods, local purchasers would ultimately reap the benefit for with the elimination of long standing credit, local merchants would be in a far better position to give better goods and better values".

RAIN CAUSES HALT IN DISTRICT THRESHING

A heavy downfall of rain toward the end of last week proved a set-back to the progress of threshing in the district. A change however, in weather conditions on Saturday and Sunday fortunately allowed a re-commencement of the heavy operations that are in progress at all points around Wainwright.

It is reported that O. J. Elder, for several years chief clerk at the local Grank Trunk Pacific offices, will resign his position at the end of this month. It is said that Mr. Elder will be succeeded by H. Johnson.

The STAR is asked to remind local hockey enthusiasts that the sooner an organization meeting for the forthcoming season is held, the sooner players will know what they may expect of the season. It is suggested that a meeting be called at an early date.

NEW PLANS WILL RESULT IN RECRUITS TRAINING AT HOME

Should the plans of Major General Hughes materialize, volunteers for overseas service to the number of fifty or more will be recruited, trained and billetedin Wainwright throughout the winter. At the present time quite a number of Wainwright's young men have serious intentions of joining the ranks and this news will be received favorably by them. This new scheme of the Minister of Militia is being considered for the purpose of giving young men resident in smaller centres a better opportunity to offer their services. In towns of 1,000 or over, fifty men will have to volunteer before arrangements are made for them to be trained and billeted at home. In towns of 4,000 population, 100 men must enlist in order to receive their training in the home community while larger towns will be expected to raise a whole company, of 150 men before the same privilege is extended.

Mrs. Albert Grainger was a visitor to Edmonton during the past week-end.

Miss Scott, of Olds, Alta., who is on her way to Sherbrooke, Que. stopped off at Wainwright for a few days to visit Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

Counter attractions on Friday evening last and the absence of President P. E. Ross, who was out of town, resulted in a small attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Wainwright Citizens' Association which was billed to be held in the council chamber.

Two Hundred Recruits Recruited In Wainwright

Two hundred volunteers have been recruited from Wainwright during the past few days and at the present time all are being placed in company formation so that the banquet on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, October 11th, will be one of the biggest and most successful affairs ever conducted here. These workers have been enlisted to do all in their power to raise a maximum amount for the purshase of "remembrance" gifts so that those who have left from this town to unite in the Allied British cause will have material reasons for knowing that those at home have not let Christmas pass without a thought of their soldier boys at the front.

The before-mentioned volunteers include members of the Daughters of the Empire, the Wainwright Home Guard, the Wainwright Girl Guides and the Public School Cadets. A division of the work in connection with the banquet gives the Home Guard the duty of collecting sufficient game for the record crowd expected to be in attendance; the Daughters of the Empire are consigned the duties of cooking; the cadets and girl guides the work of waiting on tables and giving aid in the production of an entertainment that will be given after the banquet. A dance will follow the entertainment.

With how much enthusiasm the people are entering into the arrangements, is given in the fact that the banquet will be put on practically without cost. The Elite Theatre Company will furnish the theatre free of charge, the seven piece orchestra will supply the music without cost, The Wainwright STAR will give its newspaper advertising gratis. On the other hand, every person will pay. Even members of the Home Guard will pay to eat the game they provide and the Daughters of the Empire for the game they cook. It will be a "dollar" banquet with every person working and every person paying.



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

MADE IN CANADA

Eliminating Waste

Conservation of All Our Resources of Vital Necessity During War Times

Sir Edward Carson in his stirring manifesto on the first year of the war from the British viewpoint says that nobody knows how long the struggle will continue, but that the allies will never agree to peace until all their demands are satisfied.

That is the situation in plain language. The only thing that can bring about peace without the attainment of the object each country is fighting for is exhaustion or a decisive beating. The character of the warfare and the employment of such vast numbers of troops preclude the possibility of a single engagement decisive in its nature. The struggle may, and will, be marked by many great individual conflicts but the chief factor will be the endurance of the belligerents; the nation, or combination of nations, with the superior staying power will emerge victorious.

It is up to us all to aid in the result by every possible conservation of our resources. The Germans have eliminated waste and are thereby that much better prepared to continue the struggle; without this genius for organizing the Austro-German forces would today be in a desperate position in all likelihood.

There are countless ways wherein we might profitably emulate the enemy. The matter of alcoholic consumption is one of these. It is undeniable that money spent for liquor ordinarily brings no return of usefulness to the consumer or purchaser. So far as concerns the consumer the money is completely wasted, its expenditure resulting merely in the gratification of an appetite. The government gets a certain tax from the manufacture and sale of liquor and this is often advanced as an economic argument, but the remainder of the cost is purely a drain on the resources of the individual, and thus also the nation, without any useful return to either.

Would not the present be an auspicious time to begin a movement to impress upon all the advantages from a personal and a patriotic standpoint of abstaining from liquor? The sheer waste of money in Canada in the purchase and consumption of liquor, to say nothing of its other undeniable effects, at a time when every good citizen should be straining every nerve to conserve the resources of the country is lamentable. Do we like our beverages better than our country? Do we care less for Canada than the average German cares for the fatherland?—Ottawa Citizen.

The case with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

Forests as Taxpayers

Municipal Forests Are Switzerland's Revenue Producers

The Shilwald, or city forest of Zurich, Switzerland, adds to the town's revenues $7.20 per acre a year, reducing the amount needed to be raised through taxation by more than $32,000.

In Canada, there are as yet no municipal forests, though the forests on crown lands are a source of large revenue, particularly to the provincial governments. Too frequently, however, they have been regarded merely as a source of immediate revenue, without sufficient provision for making the revenue perpetual through adequate fire protection and the control of methods of cutting calculated to restore the forest after cutting.—C.L., in Conservation.

WOMAN SUFFERED TEN YEARS

From Female Ills—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

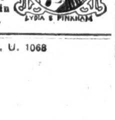
Belleville, N.S., Canada.—"I doctored for ten years for female troubles and did not get well. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I write now to tell you that I am cured. You can publish my letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. Suvrine Babine, Belleville, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Another Woman Recovers.

Auburn, N. Y.—"I suffered from nervousness for ten years, and had such organic pains that sometimes I would lie in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did the best they could for me until four months ago I began giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health."—Mrs. William H. Gill, No. 15 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York.

The above are only two of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which show clearly what great things Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for those who suffer from woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



W. N. U. 1068

Some Facts About Fertilizers

Information Gathered From a Series of Experiments in Canada

"Rational farming is 'mixed' farming, by which we understand the keeping of stock to consume a large proportion of the crops grown on the farm. Thereby the farmer uses animals as living agents to convert low-priced material (hay, roots, straw, etc.) into high-priced products, which, sold to the city consumer, take from the farm comparatively little of the plant food of its soil and leave manure, the very best, the most valuable of all sources for economically maintaining and increasing fertility.

Barnyard manure is unquestionably the most effective of all fertilizers.

"Our chemical work has shown that the liquid portion of the manure is by far the more valuable, for it is not only richer in nitrogen and potash than is the solid, but these elements are present in a soluble and immediately available condition, and can be at once utilized by crops. It is therefore the part of wisdom to use sufficient litter in the barns and stables to absorb all the liquid. If the supply of straw is short, sawdust and air-dried peat or muck may be employed as supplemental litter.

"On the larger number of Canadian farms, the amount of manure produced is insufficient to keep all the land at its limit of production. We must therefore use it judiciously and to this end we advocate frequent light dressings, rather than larger ones at longer intervals. The manure is most advantageously applied for the root or corn crop in the rotation.

"Although the constant aim should be towards deepening the surface soil—the chief feeding zone of our crops—this should be undertaken gradually, especially with naturally poor soils. In so far as this is brought about by manuring, we believe that it is not wise to 'bury' the manure. A shallow ploughing-under, or the incorporation by the means of the disc harrow is for most soils and crops the most profitable practice.

"Manure is never worth more for the general improvement of soils than when first voided. Since losses in humus-forming material and in the elements of fertility inevitably result from rotting, it follows that the sooner the manure is in the soil—its very best storehouse—the larger the return that may be expected from the farm's supply. Moreover, practical experiments conducted over a number of years have shown that for ordinary farm crops, fresh manure, weight for weight, has given yields almost equal to those from rotted manure.

"The important part that manure plays in improving the tilth of a soil and in supporting the useful microbic life of a soil has been well brought out, so that we can truly say that manure has a greater value than that indicated by its percentages of plant food.

"Rational farming involves a rotation of crops; there are many excellent reasons to support this statement which we need not here enumerate or discuss. We would, however, emphasize the value from the manurial standpoint of the place of clover, or other legume, in the rotation. Laboratory investigations and practical field tests have alike contributed in proving the high manurial value of clover, alfalfa and other members of this family. Their growth adds much nitrogen to the soil and this in a form more or less stable and at the same time usable by subsequent crops. This nitrogen is appropriated from an inexhaustible source—the atmosphere, which is thus harnessed as it were, to enrich our soils. The value of the legumes in this connection is emphasized when it is remembered that of all the elements of plant food purchased in fertilizers, nitrogen is the costliest. Further, the growth of the legume enriches the soil in humus-forming material, so that in many ways these plants are in a very real sense soil improvers. The lesson is, then, grow a leguminous crop in the rotation, for thereby will not only much valuable feeding material be produced, but the land will be benefited. All other crops save the legumes leave the soil power for their growth.

"Commercial fertilizers cannot be depended upon profitably to maintain fertility. Their exclusive use is strongly discountenanced. They are no substitutes for manure, yet they may frequently be employed as supplemental to it with profit, more especially if the crop be a high-priced one, as potatoes. Their function in rational agriculture seems to be to raise the proportion of immediately available plant food. They are altogether too expensive to be used for the general building up of a soil. Their use at first should be experimental, for it is almost impossible to foretell what profit may result.

"Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the three elements furnished by fertilizers. Fertilizer ingredients are readily purchasable, and mixtures can be made without any expensive machine on the farm. By home-mixing a saving of from 25 to 35 per cent may be affected, and this course is advised on grounds other than economy, for it puts the farmer in possession of information respecting the nature of the materials, their functions and the proportions most profitable to use, that will be of much value for his future guidance. The text of this bulletin enumerate the various fertilizer ingredients on the market.

"A fertilizer containing all three elements has, in the majority of instances, proved the most profitable. Large dressings have not, as a rule, given as large a profit as small applications, and the aim in experimenting with fertilizers should be to ascertain the minimum dressing for the largest return, or, to put it otherwise, the maximum yield for the minimum expenditure. Profits rather than yields must be looked for.

"The paragraphs relating to special nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers should be closely studied, for the information therein contained cannot well be further condensed. Particulars are there given which explain the nature and function of these and the amounts generally found profitable to apply are stated."—From the Bulletin, Manures and Fertilizers (Dr. Shutt), Federal Department of Agriculture.

First Mosquito—What's become of our old friend.

Second Misquito—His was a terrible fate. Those human beings poured kerosene all over the place.

F.M.—But he liked kerosene.

S.M.—That was the trouble. He gorged himself with it and then collided with a firefly.

10,000 Acres For Patriotic Purposes

Almost every member of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association has promised the executive that he will give one acre of his crop to patriotic purposes. It is expected that at least 10,000 acres will thus be aligned, and that the proceeds will total considerably over $200,000.

Cockerel and Pullet Breeders

Points to be Remembered in Breeding Exhibition Birds

The term cockerel or pullet breeder is somewhat puzzling to the beginner, and the definition does not, as many imagine, refer to birds that are more likely to produce a preponderance of cockerels or pullets in their progeny, but refers essentially to fancy points.

In this way: Supposing you were mating a pen of Black Rose Comb Bantams for cockerel breeding. Now in this breed length of feather or tail is a great point, so that pullets are selected that have very long and wide tail feathers. If the feathers are so long that they bend a little at the end, after the shape of the cock's feathers, then these are the pullets that are likely to throw long, wide-tailed feathered cockerels in the progeny, the pullets from this mating being again used for a similar purpose, and so on. Again in a single comb breed, such as Leghorns or Minorcas, if you intended mating a pen for cockerel breeding, you would, of course, desire that the cockerel's combs should stand straight up, and the birds themselves be of good shape, and not high in tail. You would therefore select hens that had very thick combs at the base, and if they stood up an inch or more before falling over, or were nearly erect, like the cock's comb, then these are hens to put into the cock-breeding pens, especially if they carry their tails low, and are large and of good shape.

For pullet breeding, hens with thinner combs might be used, and those which fall over well to one side. To such birds mate a male whose comb has grown to such proportions that it falls over to one side. It is also important that he should have good leg color and a good tail carriage. You should then expect the pullets from the hatch to have better heads than the birds from the cockerel pen. You would obtain cockerels and pullets from both pens, but some with more distinctive characteristics than if one pen only had been used.

To court success the dual purpose system of mating—that is, a pen for breeding exhibition cockerels and another for breeding exhibition pullets—is imperative in the laced varieties, and many other parti-colored varieties, and from this system of mating have sprung the terms cock breeders and pullet breeders. It is essential in the mating up of the breeding pens that the greatest possible care be exercised, as it is on this point that with a pullet-breeding hen or vice versa, would simply mean that the breeding season would be practically worthless, as not a single exhibition specimen could be expected from such a union.

To produce exhibition cockerels the male used must be an exhibition bird, or a bird meeting the requirements of such a specimen, and must owe his origin to a cock-breeding pen. The females to be mated to such a bird must be descended from a prize-winning strain of cock breeders, and if from the same strain as the male so much the better, as an outcross is not always a success—at least not in the first season. To breed exhibition pullets—bred cock— that is, one bred from pullet breeders—should be mated to exhibition hens or pullets or birds owing their descent to such a source. Cock-breeding hens and pullet-breeding cocks are no use for show purposes, their only value being in the breeding pen.—A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagradot White Wyandottes.

A Pill For Brain Workers.—The man who works with his brains is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fag begets irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are specially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

Needless Calf Slaughter

High Cost of Meat Largely Attributed to the Killing of Young Stock

In the July 10th issue of Hide and Leather we published a timely article calling attention to the wastefulness of slaughtering calves and young lambs and suggestingg that some action be taken to prevent this by legislation. The article stated that the high cost of meat is caused by the scarcity of cattle, and this depletion is largely attributable to the killing of so many young calves, which, of course, is true.

If any one will stop to study slaughtering statistics of these calves, and also consider the process of raising them, only then one will fully appreciate the costl, waste that is going on.

To show this, let us take a small community of half a dozen farmers who invest in or own ten heifer calves. At the age of two years they commence to breed—one calf a year—and these calves will average half males and half females. In other words, they will produce a heifer every two years, and these in turn will follow in the footsteps of their mothers. At the end of two years we have fifteen, consisting of ten mothers and five calves. Then they commence to double in every two years. Thirty at the end of the two following years, sixty at the end of the fourth following year, 120 at the end of the sixth following year, 240 at the end of the eighth following year, and 480 at the end of the tenth following year.

Four hundred and eighty cattle in place of the ten calves! In addition, there have been raised the steers, and these sold as they matured at from $75 to $100 each, which is more than enough to pay for all the feed and care. This is ideal farming, of course, and may not always work out, but certainly will be much better than selling calves to be butchered.—Hide and Leather.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The ticklish position of Bulgaria in the war recalls the visit paid by David Christie Murray, the novelist, to Gladstone. When he left, Gladstone, with old-fashioned courtesy, followed him out into the hall and helped him on with his overcoat. Now Murray was a great traveller, and his overcoat was a peculiar one—a garment of brown camel-hair, with a bearskin lining.

"Where on earth," said Gladstone, "did you get this extraordinary coat?"

"I bought it in Bulgaria, sir," Murray replied.

"Humph!" said Gladstone. "I've talked a great deal in my time about the Bulgarian atrocities, but I never expected to see one of them in London."

"Is your boy ever at the head of his class?"

"No," replied the fond father, "Josh doesn't get to the head of his class. But you jes' ought to see him slide to second base!"

OBSTINATE INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Go Right to the Root of the Trouble

No trouble causes more widespread suffering and discomfort than indigestion. The ailment takes various forms. Some victims are ravenous for food; others turn sick at the sight of meals; but as a rule every meal is followed by intense pains in the chest, heartburn, sick headache and often nausea. Indigestion assumes an obstinate form because ordinary medicines only subdue its symptoms—but do not cure. So-called pre-digested foods only make the digestion more sluggish, and ultimately make the trouble take a chronic form.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion because they go right to the root of the trouble. They make new, rich blood, which so strengthens the system that the stomach does its own work and digests the food in a natural way. Many a terrible sufferer from indigestion has found a permanent cure through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among them is Mrs. H. Carmern, Locke street north, Hamilton, Ont., who says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only gave me new health, but new life. For five years I was a great sufferer, was almost constantly doctoring, and spent a great deal of money with absolutely no result. My stomach was in such a dreadful condition that frequently it would not retain nourishment of any kind. When I ate I suffered terrible pains, a fluttering of the heart and often a feeling of nausea. In addition to this I was in a very anaemic condition, and felt as if I was lingering between life and death. One day while sitting in the park a lady got into conversation with me, and I told her my trouble. She asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that they had been a great benefit to her daughter. When I went home I decided to try this medicine. I soon found the pills were helping me, and continued taking them for several months, when I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for years, and I have since been the picture of health. I hope my experience may be the means of pointing to others the way to health."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Fly Nuisance at the Front

Disease-Carrying Flies New Menace to Soldiers in Trenches

There are other things than bursting shrapnel and poisonous gases which are dreaded by the soldiers in the trenches. One is the common prevalence of flies in enormous numbers. This has become such a pest that a society recently has been organized in England for the purpose of devising means to guard troops from the serious annoyance. Flies are not only a source of great discomfort, but constitute a very grave menace to the health of the troops by carrying germs of diseases from one place to another.

In some trenches the flies are more of a pest than in others. A British newspaper correspondent who inspected a trench in Flanders told of immense swarms of big green flies which he found nestled in every nook and corner of the winding trench. When a soldier, temporarily relieved from duty, tried to take a much needed rest the flies would swoop down on him and pester him unmercifully. At meal times clusters of flies took possession of all the food in sight, and the soldiers had to brush them off every morsel before putting it into the mouth.

Garbage pails, which are placed in the immediate rear of the trenches, and which are emptied and scoured once a day, gather swarms of flies. Here their buzzing sometimes is so noisy that it almost vies with the whizzing of the shells over the heads of the soldiers. Worst of all, the flies invade the improvised field hospitals behind the firing line. The correspondent inspected one of these hospitals, a badly damaged farmhouse, where three soldiers had just been brought in for surgical treatment. Two of them were only slightly wounded and were able to fight off the flies. The third, however, was unconscious, and when a Red Cross surgeon came to wash and bind up his wound an attendant had to stand by to drive away the insects.

Only Woman Violin Maker

Miss Grace Barstow, of San Jose, Cal., is said to be the only woman violin maker in the world. Miss Barstow got her training as a violinist in this country and Europe and was so successful that at one time she played in concerts. Then, feeling that she would like to make a violin, she apprenticed herself to an old violin maker who had made a success of his work and learned all that he could teach her of the craft.

So far Miss Barstow has made all violins, all of which are said to be unusually fine instruments and have sold at high prices. In her seventh violin she struck a new trial by using redwood. Though her friends advised against her wasting her time on such an experiment, she secure a slab of redwood heart that had been seasoning for thirty years as a plank on her grandfather's fence. The wood was so beautifully grained and so perfectly seasoned that she stuck to her plan and made a violin of it. The result was so satisfactory that she has been offered a much higher price for it than for any other instrument of her making.

Unless we are to believe that this world is the sport of chance, and that the long history of mankind has been nothing but a blind clash of atoms, we are bound to look forward to some great good coming out of this mighty evil. If we do finally get a peace which means the discrediting and disappearance of militarism, with the exaltation of righteousness and justice between nations, it may come to seem worth the awful price that had to be paid.—New York Post.

"Do you own any real estate?"

"Oh, no; we never expect to own any real estate."

"Why not?"

"We own an auto."

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Soldiers in Armour

Head and Chest Guards Saving Troops in the Trenches

The military chiefs of the great nations entered the war a year ago with the settled conviction that any form of protection for the soldier's body against the missiles of destruction would be vain and valueless. It was not long, however, before the German soldier, who had received a forage cap to do his fighting in, was clamoring for his patent leather helmet, spike and all. The very practical French soldier began wearing at times any light weight metal vessel that would fit his head. On both sides, but chiefly on that of the Germans, special chest protectors were being worn.

In European countries, where military conscription is in force, inventors for years have been working on bullet proof garments. While in America a certain type of inventor devotes his time to producing a perpetual motion device, in Europe the same type works on an impenetrable waistcoat and becomes the butt of all the jokesmiths.

In the first weeks of the war the German general staff issued a warning that all protection devices were a useless waste of money. There was a hint that the unscrupulous promoter was profiting by the creation of some nebulous brained inventor to swindle soldiers and their relatives out of good money for useless body protectors to save them from becoming cannon fodder. But now it would seem that the great military chiefs were wrong and that the inventors of the waistcoats and headgear were not so crazy as they had seemed to be.

In the early days of the war it was found that soldiers received an exceptionally high percentage of head wounds and the French war authorities took official cognizance of the fact. But while they were studying the matter the French soldier was quick to seek a remedy. He improvised a head covering with tin cans, saucepans, anything that would fit. Finally the lid of his canteen was requisitioned. This was worn, not of course in the charge, but in the watchful waiting of the trench.

It served to weaken the blow of projectiles, and was even quite efficient against those shrapnel bullets and high explosive fragments which came over the trench parapet almost spent or weakened in force by ricochetting. Naturally against the direct projectile the "tin lid" did not avail.

The French war department, impressed by the utility even of a canteen lid, gave an order for the immediate manufacture of 700,000 light metal head protectors. These cost only seven cents each, but they allowed the canteen lid to go back to its pristine employment and they served for a valuable experiment. A record was kept, and it was found that this new headgear was successful in sixty cases out of one hundred in protecting the head against injury from shrapnel bullets.

The French minister of war thereupon ordered a genuine steel helmet to be manufactured for the troops. The metal will be seven milimetres thick and the helmet will weigh 670 grams (about twenty-two ounces) and it will be lacquered a gray-blue like the new French field uniform.

Recent photographs from the front of soldiers in action have showed some French soldiers with breast protectors. The Germans also are wearing them to a considerable extent, and it is understood that the hostility of the authorities to them does not now exist.

Some of these protectors are of tough fibrous material, some of a composition of leather, rubber and fibre and some are said to possess chemical properties that will melt and stop the superheated bullet or other projectile that strikes them, while still some others border on the realm or hocus-pocus. But experience shows that body protection is precious to the soldier and a development in this direction may be expected in all the armies.

On sea also the question of body guards is again actively to the fore. Since the war began the experts have been astounded at the rapidity with which the greatest vessels are destroyed and at the fact that in many instances practically the whole crew has perished.

It is realized that a great many lives could have been saved if the old problem of a practical life belt had been solved. Indeed, it now is thought the solution has been found. The British admiralty recently has ordered the manufacture of a special waistcoat to be used by all on board British war vessels and to serve as a life belt. It will be of blue serge and can be worn without any discomfort. Through the centre of it runs a rubber tube.

This tube, when inflated, acts as a life preserver. A smaller tube with mouthpiece protrudes from the upper left pocket. The tube can be completely inflated in twenty seconds. It may be blown like a bicycle tire and adjusts itself under the arms.

The admiralty experiments held at Weymouth showed that a single waistcoat supported the wearer and two other men. When fully inflated the tube has the disadvantage of interfering with rapid swimming, but if only the wearer is to be saved, he can partly deflate the tube and thus work his arms with greater freedom. It is believed that this waistcoat will come into very general use.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

For "the Full Man"

Everybody these days is in danger of being one-sided. Business, labor, vocations, avocations—all are pretty well specialized. Some of them are intensely specialized.

So there is particular need to keep brushed up on things not directly connected with your bread and butter work. One does not need to "chase culture so hard that the poor beast is scared to death," as someone has said. But every man should broaden his interests and his general information by reading; by making it a point to meet persons of divergent interests at luncheon, or wherever the occasion offers.

Ben Hur, working the oars at one side of the galley, asked the captain to let him change oars and sides so he could develop his muscles symmetrically.

One's mind requires symmetry and completeness as much as his body.—Kansas City Star.

"Joseph," said the grocer to his new boy. "What have you been doing in the back room so long?"

"Pickin' the dead flies out of the currants, sir," Joseph answered briskly.

The grocer's lip curled.

"So that's what you were doing, is it, Joseph," he said. "And your father told me that he knew you were cut out for the grocery trade. Well, Joseph, you'd better study for the ministry."—London Opinion.

"Rogers has an intelligent face. If he didn't say a word you'd know he was clever."

"Yes, but the trouble is he does."



How Wanamaker Succeeded

Always Tried to do Better Than the Other Fellow, He Says

"Every boy has a fair chance and can arrive if he starts right and sticks to it," says John Wanamaker, the great merchant of New York and Philadelphia.

Wanamaker was visiting in Kansas City a few years ago and was asked by a newspaper reporter to tell the secret of his success.

"I always tried to do better than the other fellow," he answered.

Wanamaker says that when he went to Philadelphia to find his first day's work he was laughed at for his country clothes. He got a job in a store and the other clerks made fun of him because he worked so hard. He did things that he did not have to do. He was always ready to jump in and help. He worked as hard for the success of that little clothing store as if he owned it himself. He was always doing better than any other clerk in the store, and the owner soon saw it. It wasn't long until John was foreman of the place and boss over the clerks who had laughed at him.

"It was good for me to be sneered and scoffed at," says Wanamaker. "It helped me to arrive at the destination I had started for."

Of course Mr. Wanamaker was exaggerating to make his point. Not every boy has had a fair chance. But every boy needs to ask himself the questions suggested by Mr. Wanamaker. "Am I doing my job as well as it can be done?" Am I working for the house all the time, thinking of the best interests of the business, bringing intelligence to my work?" "Am I making good so conspicuously that I am making myself indispensable?" Such questions as these must be answered in the affirmative before a boy can feel that he is making the most of his opportunities.—Kansas City Star.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders, the medicine par excellence for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injuriously affected by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in effectiveness.

The Plight of Poland

Has Passed Through Long Years of Tragedy and Political Persecution

We hear more of the martyrdom of Belgium than of the murder of Poland. But the plight of the partitioned kingdom is by far the most pathetic. Once a proud people, under whose shield even the Prussians were glad to shelter, Poland is today only the shadow of a state. She had been Prussianized and Russianized and Austrianized by every lawful and unlawful means open to her conquerors. Even now her soldiers are fighting for every country but their own. Brother is seeking the life of brother in an alien quarrel. Their land is ravaged and battle-torn, and their people suffering all that Belgium suffered without the sympathy and practical ehlp that Belgium received.

Russia has promised amendment for her deeds in the past. Poland will govern herself in future and a regenerated nation will arise. The Allies will be eternally disgraced if the promise given in Russia's name is not fulfilled to the letter. Poland has passed through long years of tragedy, through long years of coercion, of national suppression of political persecution. But the soul of a people cannot be killed. Poland will be a nation again. And all she has gone through will but make her cherish liberty all the more fervently.—Vancouver World.

Native—There are the Oldboy Twins. They are 98 years old.

Stranger—To what do they credit their long lives?

Native—One 'cause he used tobacco and one 'cause he never used it.

Johnny—What is an expert, pa?

Pa—A fellow who tells others how to do the things he can't do himself.

Diseases of the Potato

Valauble Publication Issued by the Department of Agriculture

There could hardly be more timely or a more practicable, valuable publication at this moment than Circular No. 9 of the division of botany at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, dealing with "The Control of Potato Diseases," by H. T. Gussow, the Dominion botanist. With the contents of this circular every grower of the "solanum tuberosum" would profit by acquainting himself. It tells of the different diseases to which the potato is subject and of the preventives and remedies that can be successfully applied. Especially does it deal with seed potatoes, a series of precautions being given that should always be taken before sowing. Instruction is also furnished on methods that should be adopted to redeem infected land, on the early recognition of disease, on spraying for the suppression of the Colorado beetle and late blight, and on the storing of seed potatoes. How to use bi-chloride of mercury and in what quantity is explained. Stable manure should not be used for potatoes is the sound advice given, as it may engender a scabby crop, which can be averted by the use of fertilizers. When there is a lack of humus in the soil an application of crumbled peat will be found beneficial. This will also retain moisture in light soils. Information is given on the preparation and use of Bordeaux mixture. The circular, which can be had by application to the publications branch, department of agriculture. Ottawa, should have a wide circulation.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

How German Shell Saved a Britisher

A remarkable story of a German "Jack Johnston" saving a British soldier's life comes from an officer in a nursing home in Manchester. He said that one day a "Jack Johnston" exploded in the noman's land between the trenches and suddenly a Highland soldier, or rather the spectre of a Highland soldier, arose and reeled towards the British lines and fell over the parapet into the trench where the officer was. Everyone was much astonished, for the man's regiment had not been in that part to the knowledge of the occupants of the trench. The man had his arm shattered and was in a terrible condition.

Later it was discovered from what he said that he had been wounded and stunned by a shell two days before, and that he had lain unconscious all that time until the explosion of the "Jack Johnston" brought him back to consciousness, and he had taken the right direction and reached a British trench. He has since recovered; thus his life was really saved by the "Jack Johnson."

A True Tonic

is one that assists Nature. Regular and natural action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels will keep you well and fit, and this action is promoted by

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E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal.

GERMANS BEGIN TO REALIZE THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DECEIVED

A BRAND OF SHAME FOR THOSE RESPONSIBLE

Germans Within the Empire are Convinced that there has been No Conspiracy by any Government against Germany, and Only by Victory of the Allies will they be Set Free

In spite of a policy of suppression in Germany, evidence is revealed almost every day of the awakening of a spirit of revolt that has been in a hypnotic slumber. It appeared in the recently published manifesto of the social democracy, but was curbed by the obsession so assiduously kept up by the imperial government that the empire was forced into the war of the defense of its very existence. It is boldly asserted by a committee of the German Humanity League, which is more safely dated at Rotterdam. That the members of that body are free from the obsession is shown by the assertion that they are "convinced" that there has been "no conspiracy by any government or any nation against Germany, and that on the contrary it is only by the victory of the allied armies as guardians of humanity that we ourselves shall be emancipated from the accursed yoke of Prussian militarism."

"Enlightened democrats in all countries," it is declared, must assist in breaking that yoke "before the German states can regain the pathway of peace." As evidence that those whose sentiments are expressed in this new manifesto can "look facts plainly in the face," and see them as they are seen by all who are not obsessed, such familiar "facts" are thus stated: "No state coveted our land or menaced German integrity. Our ships were free to sail and welcomed on every ocean. Our citizens enjoyed the fullest civil rights in all parts of the world. Our industrial output found a ready market in every quarter of the globe. Commerce was increasing year by year."

A year ago nobody would be found even in Germany to dispute these facts. As further evidence that there are Germans who see and feel as others do, the desire is expressed that "outraged Belgium, Luxemburg and France be restored to tranquility and the liberation of Poland and Bohemia from the fetters of servitude." How far this feeling may exist cannot now be judged because, according to this same Geramn authority, "by false declaration the press is compelled to deceive the Fatherland and our compatriots continue to be slaughtered in the trenches. By golden gifts members of the Reichstag and publicists have been seduced to betray the people's cause they have sworn to defend." No more severe charges have been made against the ruling power of the "great central empire" of Europe than those uttered by these German voices. They cry out that this power "has shattered our homes, darkened our lives, robbed us of our bravest sons and set the whole civilized world against us." They charge it with having by foul corruption deceived the Turkish nation and compassed its ruin," and they declare that to their last hours the kaiser, Von Tirpitz and Bethman Hollweg will carry upon them the brand of shame for the unparalleled ruin they have wrought and the misery into which they have plunged the world by their barbarism on land and sea."

The significance of this language lies in the fact that it does not come from enemies of Germany, or even from men of German blood who were exiled by this very Prussian militarism in time past, and have shared in blessings of democratic governmen in other lands. It is uttered by devoted sons of the Fatherland who long for such blessings in the home of their race and their kindred. They are making an earnest appeal to "every democratic Saxon, Bavarian, Hanoverian and Wurtemburger to join hands with all who realize the unspeakable crime of unprovoked war and to persevere in demanding the evacuation of Brabant, Flanders and Luxemburg and the cessation of bloody outrage in Alsace and Lorraine."

One can only wonder how much of this spirit of revolt is still slumbering benumbed under the surface of the states which constitute the empire of Germany, ready to break out if some great climax should be reached to cause an eruption. It has been suppressed, but it has not become extinct. A generation has grown up under the molding influence of the Prussian system of government, derived from the medieval time, and on the surface it is cased with iron and adorned with imperial splendor. But there may yet be something volcanic underneath. It can only rumble while the armies are trampling over the fields and holding their ground against enemies who have been aroused to madness in their own defense and in a determination to expel the demons of war from their borders and extinguish the fires in which they revel and threaten the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind.—New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

The Farm Training

The Country in a Class by Itself for the Development of Character

Farm trained boys have long been valued by employers in every line of industry and in the professions, because of their greater initiative and abounding energy. A city contemporary admits the superiority of boys from the farm, and laments the decline in initiative and energy in men of the city's own breeding. The reason for this difference is fully explained, we believe, by the artificial life of the modern city. The following paragraph from Anderson's "The Farmer of Tomorrow," is not overdrawn as a description of the life of the average city man:

"Light, air, fuel and water, the products of nature, are fed to him through tubes; vacuum and gravity are harnessed for his light housekeeping. The municipality, of which he is a member in good standing, disposes of his waste paper and potato peelings; regulates noise and smell; inspects his food; guarantees him so many cubic feet of air to sleep in, a minimum bacterial count of 50,000 to the c. c. in his morning's milk, and a ladder in case of fire; assumes the supervision of the eyes, teeth and intellect of his children, polices him, sweeps his streets, counts him at birth, marriage and death and at the polls, fumigates him, makes music for him in the parks, and keep him off the grass."

Where is the chance for the development of initiative under conditions such as this? Where is the opportunity for that communion with nature which awakens and develops the best in humanity? After all, the country is not such a bad place to live in. As a place wherein to rear men and women of initiative and character, the country is in a class by itself.—Farm and Dairy.

Never Saw a Saloon

Boys and Girls of Kansas Do Not Know What One Is

There are half a million boys and girls in Kansas, who never saw a saloon, Gov. Capper of that state remarked in the course of an address at the Panama Exposition. His speech was delivered from the steps of the Kansas building in celebration of Kansas day.

"If it is good to live in Kansas, it is because the people of Kansas have made it so," Gov. Capper said. "Kansas people have never dodged an issue nor refused to face a difficulty. Kansas is now a good place in which to live largely because thirty years ago we dared to make the open saloon an outlaw, because we were not afraid to attack a curse as ancient as human history, and put it from us forever."

Praise for Canadians

A retired major-general writes to the London Daily Express: "I was present at the review at Shorncliffe when Bonar Law and General Hughes saw the Canadian troops march past. As an old soldier, I can say I have never seen finer troops than the thousands who passed in review under command of Major-General Steele. It was a revelation.

Among them was a regiment of French-Canadians. The men had stood in the deluge for over an hour and a half, but they went by like old soldiers. Not one of them had been a soldier ten months ago. There were enough six footers among them to make a guards brigade."

May be Worth the Price

Unless we are to believe that this world is the sport of chance, and that the long history of mankind has been nothing but a blind clash of atoms, we are bound to look forward to some great good coming out of this mighty evil. If we do finally get a peace which means the discrediting and disappearance of militarism, with the exaltation of righteousness and justice between nations, it may come to seem worth the awful price that had to be paid.—New York Post.

Armor for Allied Soldiers

Reversible One-Piece Suit of Iron Has Accompanying Helmet to Protect Head

Wakeman Bradley, a resident of Detroit, and a veteran of the Civil War, has a patent pending in Washington which fulfills the idea of individual armor for soldiers that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has suggested for the British army.

Bradley has invented a one-piece body armor that is reversible, and may be worn on the backs of the soldiers when retreating. This armor protects all the vital parts, and has an accompanying helmet to protect the head.

Bradley called upon J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York, and says that on showing his invention it was accepted at once, and that he expects to hear shortly of the sale of the patent to the allies. He also made a trip to Ottawa, where, he says, the invention was favorably received, and is now under consideration.

A feature of the invention is that the first line of men may kneel down and lock their shields together, forming a steel breastwork for the men in the rear rank.

Egyptian Temple Discovered

Thought to Have Been Erected 8,000 Years Before the Time of Christ

The unearthing of a great temple at Memphis, Egypt, is announced by the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Dr. Clarence L. Fisher, Curator of the Egyptian section of the museum, was the leader of the Eckley B. Coxe, jr., expedition to Egypt, which made the discovery.

The temple, it is estimated, is of the period of Rameses II., and was erected about 8000 B.C. While no definite data can be given out at this time, the Egyptologists are inclined to believe that the temple is one that was built by Seti I., and the same one as described in Herodotus.

Memphis was the oldest and the greatest of the ancient Egyptian cities, and was noted for its art and architecture. Dr. Fisher reported he had collected more than 4,000 specimens of art and curios, which would be brought to the museum when he returns to this country.

Woe to the Maker of This War

Here is part of a letter from a German soldier who, writing home, gives a strong picture of his state of mind:

"And then all these men (he writes) whom one has oneself killed in the bloody strife! One involuntarily thinks this: Here you have again derived some mother of her son, and some children of their father. During the fight itself one does not think of all that; but in the moments of leisure the faces of those who have fallen become alive again and speak a dumb, but significant and plaintive language. But what can one do? In the battle it is either I or he. But woe to those who have provoked this terrible, murderous war—their punishment will be frightful! I think this war will be a lesson to all the civilized nations, and the people will see that it is sheer lunacy to massacre one another."

Nearly Got the King

The Tribuna states that the King of Italy, who is an excellent soldier, was present recently at the bombardment of an Austrian fort.

Having noticed that the Austrians were firing from a house, the King advised the lieutenant in charge of a gun to fire at the building. The lieutenant aimed and fired, the house being shattered. The King congratulated the officer and went away.

Later he related the incident to a general, who asked the lieutenant's name, which was told him.

The general paled and said: The lieutenant and three soldiers were killed half an hour ago. If your majesty had stayed later——. He was unable to finish the sentence.

Builds Farm Social Centre

Wealthy Citizen Constructs Neighborhood Community of Hustonia, Ohio

South Charlestown, O.—A few miles from this town lies Hustonia, the only built to order community centre for farmers in the United States. It was built under the direction of Foster Houston, aged 47, and is designed to bring neighborhood ideas to the country, so that rural residents may have healthy amusement during leisure hours, and so that the young tillers of the soil shall not weaken to any desire to flock to the big cities.

Houston himself deserves a paragraph. He began life as a boy bound out to a skinflint farmer who allowed him 10 cents a week spending money and gave him an orange for Christmas. He worked from 3 a.m. till darkness. He learned all about farming as it was done before scientists took a hold of it. When he inherited a bank and several thousand acres of land on the death of two elder brothers, then he began to widen his knowledge of scientific farming.

Three years ago he began to put his ideas on farming into operation. Owning 10,000 acres of good soil in Madison, Clark, and Green counties, he divided his land into thirty-two farms and instituted the tenant system, with his important provision—the tenant was his business partner. Each farm was operated as a separate business, as Houston and Jones, or Houston and Smith, or Houston and Houston as happens in the case of his son, who operates a 600 acre plot. Each tenant is supreme on his farm, answerable only to Houston.

Each of the partnership farms is operated on a card index, scientific, businesslike system. All disbursements are by check; every animal and currycomb on every farm is listed, and a monthly audit is made of each partnership. Every field at every month of the year is accounted for with colored maps. Expert accountants keep the books. An expert engineer has charge of the buildings erected, roads constructed and general layout of the farms.

Each of the thirty-two farms produces different crops and stock, the latter numbering into the thousands. Two farms specialize in dairying, another in chicken raising, another in horses, etc. The dairies are models, so far as labor saving machinery and modern methods of handling milk are concerned. Orchards are carefully kept, houses and buildings well painted, and everything conducted on a businesslike basis. All of the farms are beautiful to look upon.

Hustonia comprises 230 buildings. The one in which Houston takes most pride is the Houston Athletic clubhouse, a structure 40x70 feet. This place has become the veritable centre of the social life of the community.—Chicago Tribune.

Bulletin on Swine Raising

Valuable Bulletin Covering the Whole Field of Swine Raising

The second edition of Bulletin No. 17 of the Federal Live Stock Branch, entitled "Swine Husbandry in Canada," has been issued, and may be had on application to the publication branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. The interest in swine raising, stimulated, no doubt, by the high values of pork products, made such a demand for information on this subject that the first edition printed last year was quickly exhausted. This edition brings up to date statistics with respect to pedigree registration and the trade in hog products. It is shown that the total exports for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, amounted to 166,048,519 lbs., as against 27,561,140 lbs. the previous year. This bulletin covers the whole field of swine raising, giving the results of official experiments as well as the practices of successful farmer swine raisers. An interesting section describes the system of feeding hogs in Denmark, where combinations of food are prepared according to their food units, in which one pound of grain—wheat, barley, peas, corn, etc. —constitutes one food unit, which is equal to eight lbs. mangels, four lbs. boiled potatoes, five lbs. alfalfa, six lbs. skim milk, or twelve lbs. whey. It is shown that the diet is varied in a definite way for pigs of different ages.

Prohibition for Russia Continues After the War

National Savings Have Greatly Increased Since Law Went Into Effect

Finance Minister Bark declared that in spite of enormous war expenses Russia had succeeded in finding sufficient funds, notwithstanding the loss of revenue caused by the prohibition of the sale of liquor, the tax upon which formerly yielded 1,000,000 roubles ($500,,000,000) annually. He stated that the war expenses of Russia at the end of 1915 will amount to 7,242,000,000 ($3,621,000,000) to cover which the minister is projecting a series of credit operations. These operations were assured of success, M. Bark said, as the national savings had increased 1,800,000,000 roubles ($900,000,000), which proved that the country had sufficient resources. This was due, the minister insisted, entirely to the temperance of the people, and he asserted prohibition must be maintained even after the war because of its salutary effect upon the nation.

War Time Thrift

A correspondent of the London Spectator writes:

"I have hit on a plan which does me personally a lot of good, and which, I think, may assist others. I am hopeless in money matters, and although I make up and down about £1,500 a year and live most simply I never seem to save. Now this is all changed. I make it a point of honor to buy one 5s. war loan voucher every day, and I am beginning already to be proud of my growing heap. I mention my income because I used to feel that I should be above only 5s. installments, and though I must wait and put together, say £100, and put that in in one lump, but I knew in my own mind what the would mean! Another great point about it is that one realizes how small sums saved mount up, and also it is splendid to be reminded day by day in this way of one's duty to save, and it is astonishing how a 'taxi' less here and a cigar less there provides, without any hardship, the wherewithal. Until I started my plan I thought such daily savings were too small to matter, but now I know better and feel better as the result."

"If you'd assume a more genial manner you would get along better in business."

"Huh! I tried it once and everybody I met wanted to borrow money."

Corn Enough in 1914 to Build 7 Panama Canals

Agricultural Authority Prepares Some Startling Figures on Output of America

That last year's American corn crop would have built seven Panama canals is the startling computation made by Prof. P. C. Holden of the agricultural extension department of the International Harvester Company and a world authority on corn in figures he has compiled for inclusion in an address he is to deliver before the Top Notch Farmers' club at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

The tremendous and growing importance of the corn crop, not only in the United States but in other countries which formerly grew little corn, is little realized, even by the rank and file of corn growers themselves, according to Prof. Holden.

In realizing a statement of some of the more impressive of his findings, Prof. Holden reports that 20 per cent. of all the tillable land in the United States is planted to corn every year, producing 2,700,000,000 bushels, worth $1,900,000,000. In 1914, 105,000,000 acres were planted to corn in this country says the expert in demonstrating that the expression "Corn is King" is more than a figure of speech.

"Corn is the universal crop," is Prof. Holden's statement. "In 1914, the world's crop amounted to more than 3,500,000,000 bushels, grown on 170,000,000 acres of land. The United States produced two-thirds of this crop. In 1866, forty-nine years ago, corn brought the American farmers $411,000,000, and forty-nine years since, corn has steadily increased in acreage and value, never once falling below this figure.

"Wherever corn is grown," there you find rich, prosperous communities," Prof. Holden continues. "Corn is grown in every section of the United States. It was but a few years ago we thought northern Iowa too far north to produce profitable crops, but South Dakota now has an annual yield of 75,000,000 bushels. In 1913 Canada produced 17,000,000 bushels.

"Corn requires much greater care to prevent deterioration than most other crops since it is a comparatively new crop, as we know it today, and its characteristics have not been so thoroughly fixed through centuries of breeding; but for the same reason it is also much more susceptible to improvement by proper treatment.

"By intelligent selection and breeding, corn has been improved in the last few years far beyond our greatest expectations. Corn is yet in the plastic stage of its development, and for that reason it adapts itself readily to new conditions, responds quickly to good treatment, and gives better returns for the efforts put into it than any other crop that grows.

"Upon the great fundamental law that 'Like produces like' rests all human progress. That 'poor seed' means a 'poor crop' no one will question; but is not so fully recognized that unless great pains be taken to plant only the best seed the crop will gradually deteriorate, or 'run out,' as we often say.

"Poor seed is the greatest cause of the poor yield of corn. Just one small eight ounce ear of corn added to each hill will raise the average in the United States to fifty-two bushels an acre, double the yield and value of the crop, and add about $1,700,000,000 to its total value.

"No other crop can replace corn, but corn can readily take the place of any other grain crop."—Chicago Tribune.

Germany's Strength

Enjoys All the Simplicity of Military Control in Regard to Labor

A correspondent of the London Times publishes in that paper an interesting letter on the subject of Germany's strength. The writer points out that the source of Germany's strength is the universal obligation of her people to perform military service. The fact, he declares, that every man between the ages of 17 and 45 is either actually or potentially a soldier, is the root of the whole matter. The German armies, he explains, consist of the trained manhood of the country between the ages of 20 and 39, of some portions of the trained men between the ages of 39 and 45, of an uncertain number of men of military age untrained before the war, and of between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 volunteers, or men over or under the military age, and men of military age who enlisted, although they had not been called upon. Apart from the volunteers, these vast armies have been taken up with little regard to personal circumstances or the requirements of civil life. The writer declares also that in spite of the fact that the German empire has been deprived of the bulk of its foreign trade and been thrown on its own resources, the country has adapted itself successfully to the new conditions. As regards labor, Germany enjoys all the simplicity of military control, and he maintains that having embarked upon this course, Germany cannot turn back or repent until military failure compels her to do so.

A French Tribute

A great English journal lately wrote that the British public must not, by the heroic deeds of the British army, be led to forget the preponderant part played by the French on land. This frankness must be mutual. If the support of our British allies on land is still limited, it must not be forgotten that at sea—on all the seas—it is they who have by far the heaviest task to fulfill. From the very first day of the war the British fleet gained such absolute control of the ocean roads, and so evident a naval superiority that the public has come to take this state of things for granted. We must not lose sight of the advantage we gained by this uncontested supremacy. This cannot be repeated too often, if at the beginning of the war we were able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidity which was not among the least of the surprises of the German staff, we owe it to the fleets which rendered us masters of the seas.—Paris Temps.

Qualified to Join

Editor Southwick of the Free Press throws his hat into the ring of Vermont editorial liars with a story of cucumber vines growing so fast the young cucumbers are all worn out by dragging along the ground. That suggests economic waste and some one should invent an air brake that will stop the vines so suddenly that they will throw all the four inch cucumbers into the pickle jar down cellar. This of course would be taken with such a "grain of salt" they would be automatically preserved.—St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

Builder—I've just caught that man Brown hanging about smoking during working hours, so I gave him four days' wages and told him to clear out.

Foreman—Good 'eavens, guv'nor. That chap was only lookin' for a job. —London Opinion.

War and the Cost of Living

The War's Effect on Food Prices in Europe

"The war has caused an increase in the cost of living throughout Europe, but this increase has varied greatly according to local conditions. In the main the greatest rise has been in the price of necessaries.

The effect of the outbreak of war on prices "was the same practically throughout Europe. Its outbreak was followed by a sharp rise in prices due mainly to panic and uncertainty. In some countries legislative measures were at once undertaken to chek this rise; in others the government strictly adhered to the hands-off policy, and trusted to the natural course of events for a readjustment. Within a fortnight, the first panic was over and except in the actual war zone prices began to sink. In most places, however, prices did not get back to the July level."

Within the same countries prices showed startling fluctuations. In Rheims, France, within the war zone, prices reached a maximum in that country. In Paris there was no increase in the general price level, and an actual decrease in the price of fruits, vegetables, and some meats, while in Marseilles, there was an increase of 80 per cent. In Carlsbad, Austria, prices vastly increased, while in Vienna the increase was comparatively small, the difference being accounted for by the fact that Carlsbad received the bulk of its supplies from Germany. In fact, prices in this city seemed to increase on a basis of comparison higher than in any other city in Europe, unless it was Christiania, Norway, or Constantinople. It is also noteworthy that the price of wheat bread is higher in the large cities of neutral countries in Europe than it is in the belligerent countries, probably due to the fact that in the fighting nations the governments undertook to fix prices.

Changes in channels of trade and the location of the war zone altered the prices of many commodities. For instance, the war zone in France occupies the sugar-beet field, because of which the price of sugar in France is higher than ever before, and still higher in England, which imports all its sugar. Turkey lost its Russian supply of sugar, and in fact the whole Balkan country is affected by it. The closing of the Dardanelles upset the flour supply of practically every nation of Europe heretofore dependent on Russia, and Holland is the only country reporting flour at a normal price.

The effect of war on the cost of living in Europe has been most marked since 1912. At Salorica the cost of living had increased 10 per cent. on November 8, 1912, when the city was occupied by the Greeks. Following the occupation there was another increase of 25 per cent. As a result of the present war, another increase of 30 per cent. has taken place. In other words the price of foodstuffs consumed by the poor especially, has increased by two-thirds in Salonica in the last three years.

Government experts on foodstuffs point out that the resources of none of the beligerents have been seriously impaired by the war, except in the actual zones of fighting. A portion of Poland, and nearly all of Galicia have been devastated by the contending armies beyond hope of redemption, so far as this year's crop is concerned. In Belgium, which felt the first severe blow, crop planting was resorted to this year, and a fair yield is expected.

On both sides of the line of battle in northern France the armies have cultivated the fields for their own support. The agricultural resources of Germany and Austria, except in Galicia and Bukowina, are practically unimpaired. Except for the inhabitants of that portion of Poland now overrun by the armies, the inhabitants of Russia will hardly know there is a war so far as foodstuffs are concerned. It is well known that Germany and Austria have resorted to intensive planting, so that there apparently is little prospect of a conclusion of warfare due to a lack of food.

50,000 Will See Tractor Test

Farmers of Corn Belt to Watch Thousand Acres Plowed at Champaign

Champaign, Ill.—More than 50,000 corn belt farmers are coming here to attend the first big field demonstration of farm tractors in the middle west. The demonstrations will be made under the auspices of the University of Illinois.

Nearly 1,000 acres of land will be plowed by the thirty or more different makes and types of engines. Several companies will show three or more sizes of outfits, each adapted to a different sized farm.

People by the train load are coming from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri. Tractors by the carload will be here to perform for them under practical field conditions. One company is bringing its outfits overland from Ottawa. Another company will ship six carloads of tractors—thirty-six complete outfits—to Champaign. It will use maybe three of them for demonstrations and expects to sell the others direct to the farmers.

Every company is bringing extra outfits and none expects to take them back. Many a middle west farmer who comes to the Champaign demonstration in an automobile will have to send his boy home with the car while he himself will drive a traction engine home to relieve the work horses in the fall plowing.

Evening programs on farm power subjects will be given at the university by professors of the school of agriculture. The farm engineering departments of big middle western schools are sending their experts to Champaign to watch the demonstrations.

Special provisions have been made by the state university and experimental stations to insure visitors a satisfactory and instructive view of the institution. Special guides will be on hand and farmers will be shown the evidence of what becomes of the $5,000,000 appropriation provided for the needs of the state university.—Chicago Tribune.

Dared to Advise the Kaiser

A narrative in the Temps, of Paris, written by a neutral subject who has just returned from Germany suggests the disgrace of Marshal von Hindenburg.

The writer explains that in the best informed circles in Germany it is believed that "von Hindenburg was disgraced through declaring to the kaiser that the war appeared to him to have reached the point where Germany could not obtain any further advantages. He advised the Kaiser to find some means of stopping this endless slaughter.

"The Kaiser told him to hold his tongue and dismissed him from his presence, and immediately appointed Gen. von Mackensen to take his place."

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC SCENE PRECEDING DECLARATION OF WAR

AT WAR FOR AN HOUR WITHOUT KNOWING IT

Hall Cane Dramatically Describes the Tense Moments Through Which the British Ministers Passed, Before Hostilities Against Germany Commenced

Hall Caine, the noted British author, gives the following dramatic description of the historic scene preceding the declaration of war by Great Britain:

In a room in the prime minister's house in Downing street the prime minister himself and three principal members of the cabinet are waiting for a reply to the ultimatum sent to Germany at noon. The time for the reply expires at midnight. It is approaching 11 o'clock. In spite of her "infamous proposals" the ministers cannot even yet allow themselves to believe that Germany will break her pledged word. She has not yet replied, but she will do so; she must.

There is more than an hour left. Even at the last moment the telephone bell may ring and the reply of Germany handed to the British ambassador in Berlin will reach London. It is a calm autumn evening; the windows are open to St. James' Park, which lies dark and silent as far as Buckingham Palace in the distance. The streets of London round about the official residence are busy enough, quivering with excitement.

We British people do not go in solid masses surging, singing down our Corso, or light candles along the line of our boulevards, but, nevertheless, all hearts are beating high in the theatres, railway stations, railway trains, shops and homes. Everybody is thinking "by 12 o'clock tonight Germany has got to say whether or not she is a perjurer and a thief."

Meanwhile, in this silent room overlooking the park, the time passes slowly. In spite of the righteousness of our cause it is an awful thing to plunge the great empire into war. The miseries and horrors of warfare rise before the eyes of the ministers and the sense of personal responsibility becomes almost unsupportable. Could anything be more awful than to have to ask oneself some day in the future, awakening in the middle of the night perhaps after rivers of blood have been shed, "Did I do right?"

After all, the reply to the ultimatum has not even yet arrived, and the absence of a reply is equivalent to a declaration of war. Suddenly one of the little company remembers something that everybody has hitherto forgotten; the difference of an hour between the time of London and Berlin. Midnight by mid-European time will be 11 o'clock in London. Germany would naturally understand this demand for a reply by midnight to mean midnight in the country of despatch, therefore at 11 o'clock London time the time for the reply will expire.

It is now approaching 11 o'clock. As the clock ticks out the remaining minutes the tension becomes terrible, talk slackens, there are long pauses. The whole burden of the frightful issues involved for Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia, Germany, for Europe, for the world, for civilization, for religion itself, seems to be gathered up in these last few moments. If war comes now it will be the most frightful tragedy the world ever has witnessed. Twenty millions dead, perhaps, civil life crippled for a hundred years. Which is it to be—peace or war? It is terrible to think of.

As they sit there the electric wires may be flashing the awful tidings like a flying angel of life or death through the dark air all over Europe.

The four men are waiting for the telephone to ring. It does not ring, and the fingers of the clock are moving. The world seems on tiptoe listening for the thunder stroke of fate. The ministers at length sit silent and rigid, almost petrified, looking fixedly at the floor or ceiling.

Then through the awful stillness of the room and the park outside comes the deep boom of Big Ben—boom—boom—boom!

No one moves until the last of the eleven strokes has gone reverberating through the night. Then comes a voice heavy with emotion, yet firm with resolve: "It's war!"

When the clock struck again at midnight Great Britian had been at war for an hour without knowing it.

If I had done wrong in lifting the curtain on this private scene I ask forgiveness for the sake of the purpose I put it to: not in anger, but with an awful sense of responsibility to Great Britain and humanity that our responsible ministers drew the sword of our country.

The Banker-Farmer

Banker-Farmer Movement Solving the Problems of Agricultural Finance

The banker-farmer movement is one of the very best things which could be done to help solve the problems of agricultural finance and credit. The bankers of the country are becoming more vitally interested in the welfare of the farming business than they have ever been before. They have come to realize that their own prosperity, and the prosperity of all other businesses of the country, are fundamentally dependent upon the prosperity of the farming business of the entire nation.

Realizing this very important fact they have set about, individually and as an organization, to study seriously and thoroughly the methods and the needs of the business. Already this study has resulted in a thorough realization of the importance of improved methods of marketing, improved methods of loaning money where needed, and improved conditions of rural credit. Realizing the importance of these things they have set about to devise and to put into operation methods of accomplishing them. They are co-operating with every legitimate movement which is designed to accomplish these things.

With the stewards of the country's moneys and credits aligned on the side of the farmer, and co-operating with those engaged in the farming business for the express purpose of furthering the success of that business in every community where a live bank is located and throughout the country is general, it should be only a comparatively few years until this great business has advanced to stages of development which have never before been dreamed to be possible. The farming business is really at last coming into its own; it is being given its "place in the sun." The Farming Business.

Anti-Enlistment League

In Receiving All the Benefits of Good Government, We Should Not Evade the Duties of Citizenship

A pledge not to enlist in the service in time of peace, makes a man a shirker of his duty. He who would enjoy the benefits of this government must also assume the duties of citizenship. One of those duties is the common defence. Every man of military age is subject to it. He cannot put on and take off his duty of citizenship at will, like his clothes. Though the native born citizen does not take an oath of allegiance yet, as Blackstone says: "The finger of the law hath written it upon his heart."

It is a commendable thing to create a sentiment against war, and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration is eminently desirable. But it is not commendable to receive all the benefits and evade all the duties of citizenship. True, they can be compelled to render service if the government see fit to require it. But the best citizenship is that which gives a willing and voluntary service, and fulfills all the duties and obligations corollary to the privileges enjoyed.

"There can be no affinity," said Plato, "like one's country." He who teaches or pledges men otherwise is not measuring up to the plane of a good citizen. His level is that of the poltroon.—Wall Street Journal.

A Harvesting Record

A subscriber to the New York Sun, in giving some records made with the cradle years ago, writes: "Between the rising and the setting of the sun on July 7, 1858, on the farm of Michael Hoke, at Mercersburg, Kansas, Captain Michael Cromer, with a cradle made especially for the occasion, cut over twelve acres of heavy wheat, which when tied up made 376 dozen sheaves. There are yet living in the vicinity many witnesses to this, the greatest feat of its kind ever accomplished by man."

Professor—Can you name a liquid which won't freeze.

Hot air, sir.

Making the Citizen-Farmer

The Farmers Are the Real Molding Influence Back of the Whole Nation

When raising a boy, remember that he is going to be something more than simply a farmer, a tiller of the soil and a herder of cattle and of sheep, a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. Remember that he will be an influence in determining the policies and the activities of that community, state and nation, even though he may take no active interest or part in local and national government. His very inertia will be a help to one movement to win, or a hell to another to lose—according to whether he would have been for or against, had he taken part.

Life is something more than merely earning three meals a day, eating them and resting the weary body at the close of the day; that is not life, it is merely existence—nothing higher or nobler than the existence of the beasts of the fields and the birds of the air.

Teach the boys and girls who are growing up in your house to be good, active and influential citizens of the community in which they live. Not only teach them to be, but also teach them how to be, worthy of the privileges which come to them as a result of living in the community or the nation in which they happen to be living. Teach them by both precept and example, by word of mouth and by the actions of your own daily lives.

The men and women engaged in the farming business are fast taking the same place in the social and the political life of the nation which they have always held in the industrial life of the world. They are the foundation upon which the superstructure is builded out of which it grows and upon which its own individuality and character depend. They are the real molding influence back of the whole nation; as they are, so shall the nation be. Their blood, their thoughts, their ambitions and ideals shape the blood, the thoughts, the ambitions and the ideals of the greatest nation upon the earth. So, in training your boys to be farmers, and your girls to be farmers' wives, train them also to be citizens, active and efficient citizens who shall be worthy factors in molding a worthy civilization.—The Farming Business.

Make Prison a School

U.S. Labor Men Would Help Those at Sing Sing

With the approval of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, representatives of labor organizations have volunteered to send instructors to Sing Sing prison, New York, to teach the prisoners modern methods of manufacturing. The move is in part the outcome of a recent visit which Mr. Gompers paid to the prison. Mr. Gompers conferred with the warden, Thomas M. Osborne, and members of the National Committee of Prisons and Prison Labor. He was accompanied by Homer B. Call, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and by several other labor leaders.

Forestry Work

The Dominion forestry branch has seven parties in the field this summer, in various portions of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, engaged in forest exploration work. These parties will determine the time resources of the sections in which they operate all large bodies of strictly non-agricultural land in those sections, in order that such areas may serve their best permanent use to the country by being devoted to the continuous production of wood crops.

Shrapnel Bullets Among the Poppies

A private in the Sixth Manchester Territorials writes:

"The countryside is beautiful, but the trees are torn by bullets and shells. Gigantic pieces of exploded projectiles from the warships lie about and shrapnel bullets as big as tennis balls Dead Turks lie routing against the scarlet poppies. The

The Wainwright Star

MAIN STREET WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA
SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 a Year in Advance.

Contract advertising rates the Wainwright Star can be obtained on written application. These prices necessarily vary with duration of contract. Short date rates are charged, where no contract is made.

Local reading advts. 10c per line per issue.

ADVTS. such as 'Strayed For Sale, 'Wanted, etc., three insertions for $1.00. Cash with order.

Legal and Municipal advt. first insertion 12c per line, each subsequent intertion 8c per line measured as per body type of advt.

News Stands, where the STAR is sold-Red Cross Pharmacy and in Edmonton by the Provincial News Company.

Will T. Webb - - - Editor and Manager

WAINWRIGHT ALTA., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1915

STAR CELEBRATES IT'S EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

THIS ISSUE FINDS THE WAINWRIGHT STAR ending its seventh year of existance: it finds The STAR at the dawn of another twelve month in which its management will endeavor, with the co-operation of the people, to publish a newspaper of which Wainwright may feel proud. The STAR begins this year of effort as those of the past—with a feeling of optimism that its management once more launches out on a period that will be abundant with opportunities, opportunities that may be converted into beneficial actualities. And it feels also, as it should feel, that the new year will be one of accomplishment not only for the people of Wainwright, but for the town of Wainwright and the district of Wainwright.

For seven years The STAR has been in existance. Most all of them have been strenuous for despite the excellent support that has been given the paper by its supporters, there have been times when the publication's horizon has been streaked with dark clouds. But fortunately for the management, these dark clouds have had their silver linings which have ultimately loomed big, have swallowed the darknesses that they formerly encircled. And so it is then; that The STAR, despite all these trials and tribulations, has progressed and developed. It has progressed from a puny sheet of sometimes two pages into a "sheet" of eight pages, each and every one of which for appearance and news value rank with the best of their kind in the dominion.

Old-timers will remember the innovation of The STAR. They will recall the difficulties that often-times presented themselves in its weekly publication. They can picture the newspaper going to press on the old Washington hand press when it took much physical strength and twelve long, tedious hours to make the "run" and the recollection of many other difficulties in the "turning out" of the pioneer newspaper, is easy to them.

But those same old-timers have seen changes and watched progressive moves. They have seen the decrepit Washington press replaced by mechanism of later device that will accomplish its work in 45 minutes and they have seen the addition of many other improvements that have resulted in The STAR becomming the "quality" weekly newspaper it is today. And if such is possible by human effort and these old timers still watch, they will see The STAR continue to improve for the ideal of the present management is to see this paper so interesting, so complete, so authentic that it will become an absolute essential to every person of every family in this and surrounding districts. Nor is this our sole ideal.

In time past every effort that would result in the development of town and district has been exercised by The STAR. In time to come not only will these efforts be continued but they will be strengthened so as to bring added benefits. The STAR wants to aid the townspeople, the storekeepers and above all the farmers. It wants to assist them because it realizes that only by so doing can it hope to further the development of its own interests. In return The STAR asks the unstinted support of all for with this a wealth of possibilities will be opened up.

This year The STAR will be edited along the same lines as those followed since the control by the present management. A fair and square deal will be given to all and the news of the paper will be made as representative for all interests as is possible. Much more cannot be expected of a newspaper.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT IS NEEDED AMONG STOREKEEPERS

TIME AFTER TIME THE "STAR" has pointed out to its reader's the value of home dealing. It has done this with the hope of bringing down to the lowest possible minimum the number of orders being sent out of town for goods that could just as easily be purchased in town. In every conceivable way The STAR has kept up this strong and steady advocacy and while some good has been accomplished the cry is heard from many quarters that even at the present time, an extraordinary figure is represented monthly in the amount of money being sent out of town for goods that could and should be purchased in Wainwright. This preponderance of catalogue house patronage signals the death of small towns. And The STAR believes that the people realise that out of town dealing is to their own detriment. But despite this, they continue to patronize the catalogue house and each and every month send out thousands of dollars that should be circulated in their home town. There is something wrong somewhere. Where does the fault lie? It is essential to the welfare of storekeepers that they find out and find out soon and what is needed is the co-operative effort of all.

FINDING ITS SOUL

IT IS NO MERE RHETORIC or sentiment which speaks of the nations as finding their souls in this struggle; nor are we doing the Germans an injustice if we say that the leading characteristic of German conduct is the repudiation in public relations of everything that belongs to the soul in private relations. There is no concealment about this, and it cannot be called a malevolent inference of their enemies, for it is an avowed part of their philosophy of life that there is no law which binds their own state or can limit its action in war or peace.—Westminster Gazette.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The singular unanimity with which the people of Great Britian have accepted the new budget with its largely increased taxation is fine evidence of the fact that Great Britian has set its hand to a really serious business and has no time to argue over matters of mere detail, even though it may be annoying.

Farmers & Builders

The grain crop is practically assured, you require the buildings for your grain and stock and

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

We will make out bill list of material for large or small houses or barns

FREE OF CHARGE

See us for superior grades of Lumber at the following Prices:

No. 1 Dimension	$15.50
No. 1 Boards	$16.00
No. 1 Siding	$16.00
Shiplap	$16.00
XXX Coast Cedar Shingles	$2.55

Other materials at proportionate prices. Call and see us before building.

Coal !

We handle steam coal for plowing outfits, and will quote lowest prices by the car or by the load.

The famous Humberstone and Pembina coals always in stock.

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PIONEER MEAT MARKET

Phone 33 - - Wainwright

LEST YOU FORGET !

Wednesday, Sept. 1st. war commenced on Ducks

Let us fit you with that shooting vest and coat Also supply you with ammunition that is a sure getter. We have the gun you've been looking for. Call in and see them.

Everything for the hunter

MUSSON & ROSS THE BUSY CORNER

"GOOD SERVICE"

OUR SLOGN

Special attention will be given to all customers Good Horses and rigs. All drivers quiet. Good feed service

The entire livery will be placed at the service of town funerals free of cost.

WAINWRIGHT LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

CATTLEY AND GREER : : PROPRIETORS

Edgerton

Inclement weather proved a serious impediment to the success of the Edgerton annual fall fair held on Thursday of last week. The exhibits, however, both in their number and quality, were unexcelled by any in in previous years. The weather also proved a set-back to the attendance and as a consequence the number of visitors was small. Fair day closed with an enjoyable dance in the evening, the function being attended by a large crowd.

The show of vegetables was remarkably good with a variety and grade that proved the excellent qualities of the Edgerton district. The classes in Ladies' work were also well contested, especially those for the best butter. Mr. R. Ball of Wainwright judged the horses, but unfortunately was hampered in his work on account of the downfall of rain. Professor Hutton, of the Dominion Experimental farm at Lacombe, also assisted in judging.

The town band played in the afternoon and it is understood that about $25 was collected and added to the band fund, which goes to show how much the organization's work is being appreciated. The band also opened the dance held during the evening.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HARRIET P. NASH, LATE OF THE SETTLEMENT OF IRMA, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above mentioned Harriet P. Nash, who died on or about the Fifth day of May, A. D. 1915, are required to file with Messrs. Rutherford, Jamieson & Grant, Solicitors, Imperial Bank Chambers, Edmonton (South), Alberta by the Fifth day of November, A. D. 1915, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims, and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the Deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed, or which have been brought to their knowledge.

DATED at the city of Edmonton, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1915.

RUTHERFORD, JAMIESON & GRANT.
Solicitors for the Administrator.
ADDRESS: Imperial Bank Chambers, Whyte Avenue, Edmonton (SOUTH), Alberta.

NOTICE

On and after the expiration of thirty clear days from the date of this notice, that is on and after the 16th of October 1915, the available quarter-sections in the following townships will be open for entry by the first eligible applicants: Fort McMurray, Alberta.

Township	Range	Meridian.
88	8	4th
89	8	4th
88	9	4th
including extension of McMurray Settlement		
89	9	4th
90	9	4th
91	9	4th
88	10	4th
89	10	4th
including extension of McMurray Settlement		
91	10	4th

A plan of any township above mentioned may be obtained from the Secretary, Dept of the Interior, Ottawa, for ten cents.

Dated at Fort McMurray this 15th day of September 1915.

A. Norquay
Agent of Dom. Lands Ft. McMurray. 1-1

MUSICAL

Wainwright Orchestra. Three, four, or five pieces. Music supplied for dances, concerts or socials. All the latest and best. Out of town orders promptly attended,

FRANK STOTT - - - MGR.

MAY & DEAN

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, Money to Loan

Main St., - - Wainwright

The Wainwright Lodge, I.O.O.F.

NO. 45

Meets EVERY Monday in each month in Washburn's Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

J. Sutherland N.G. H. W. McLeod, R.S

Blue Ribbon TEA

Tea Table Talks No. 1

There would be no need for "Pure Food Laws" if every product were given a tithe of the care expended in assuring the perfect purity of

BLUE RIBBON TEA

That care is exercised from Tea Garden to Table. In the blending, the most minute care ensures uniformity—ensures purity—ensures perfection.

The new doubly-protective wrapping ensures against the slightest deterioration by dust, moisture or careless handling.

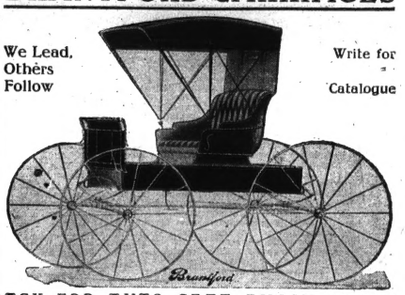
Your ideals of food-purity are expressed by always using

BLUE RIBBON TEA

BRANTFORD CARRIAGES

We Lead, Others Follow

Write for Catalogue



ASK FOR AUTO SEAT BUGGY No 216

This Buggy has Piano Body, Rubber Top, Steel Bailey Loops, and spring suspension, wrought iron fifth wheel which adapts it so well to Western Canada driving. Special Solid Foot Wing Dash and Auto Seat, making it the most comfortable Buggy on the market. Handled exclusively by the

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED

We lead also in Carts, Mountain Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Democrat Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, Driving Wagons, Phaetons, Stanhopes, Surreys, etc., etc. Call and see them at

Samuel Lewthwaite

Third Avenue - - Wainwright

— ALSO —

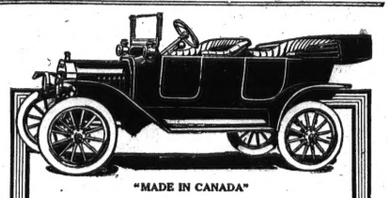
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REAL ESTATE

The best in improved farm lands upon easy terms. Write or see us for particulars. : : : : : :

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"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car

PRICE $600

Ford Runabout

PRICE $550

Above prices f.o.b. Wainwright

Herbert Smith, Wainwright

Ford

AT THE FURNITURE STORE

Bargains in Brass Beds, Baby Cribs and Bed Couches.

SMALL BROTHERS

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF GOOD, SOUND CATTLE

CALL AND SEE US

FOR SALE---Seven high-class grade Holstein Cows, second calves, three came in in August, four are due to give calves in November. The stock is of the best and all cows are guaranteed to be money producers.

BUFFALO STABLES

Feed, Sale and Exchange Barn

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FARM LANDS

$132 cash payment. Balance in 19 equal annual payments, interest at 6 per cent.

$2500 buys choice improved farm, 50 acres broken. Small cash payment of $300 will handle

WAINWRIGHT REALTY CO.

WAINWRIGHT, ALTA. CANADA

The New Transcontinental

Short Route to Eastern Canada

Can. Govt. Rys., T. & N.O. Ry., Grand Trunk Ry. System

WINNIPEG - - TORONTO

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 18

Via Cochrane, Cobalt and North Bay—Across New Ontario and through the "Highlands of Ontario"

Lv. Edm'n daily 8.30 a.m. Lv. Winnipeg 3.15 p.m. Sun. Tues. Thurs.
Lv. Sask'n daily 8.30 p.m. Ar. Cochrane 6.15 p.m. Mon. Wed. Fri.
Lv. Reg'a daily 10.30 p.m. Ar. North Bay 3.45 a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.
Ar. W'n'g 2.25 Ar. Toronto 12.05 p.m.
Tues. Thurs. Sat.

Leave Wainwright daily at 1.20 p.m
Electric lighted coaches, dining, tourist and sleeping cars.





Who's Who and Why

MR. E. C. D. CREAM-CAN,

Mortgage Lifter and Bank Account Builder

His Advice to Farmers:

DON'T put all your eggs in the grain basket. Keep good cows. Sell your cream. Have cash coming in all the time. Write The EDMONTON CITY DAIRY, LIMITED and ask them to tell you just how I'll help you make good money, day after day, month after month and year after year, in spite of hail and frost and storms.

WRITE TO-DAY.

H. A. McMillan, Branch Manager, Wainwright

ANNOUNCEMENT

Having been appointed agent of

The Canada Atlantic Grain Co.

I solicit the business of all farmers in Greenshields, Heath and the Wainwright district generally. Call and see me before selling your grain.

GOOD PRICES - - GOOD TREATMENT

S. R. BOWERMAN

2nd. Avenue : : Wainwright

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada,** with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

WAINWRIGHT BRANCH

E. K. Smith :-: Manager

IOWA BOY

Black Jackass

with white points, good bone and plenty of action. Will stand for the season of 1915 at The Buffalo Stables, Wainwright, Terms: $15 to insure live colt, $2 at time of service; $13 at time of foaling or $5 for single service. All mares at owner's risk.

SIMMERMAN & THOMPSON
Owners

THE CARE EXERCISED

in making our bread is the reason for it. goodness. Try our BROWN BREAD and you will find your health improve for it is self-digestive. Delivered to any part of the town.

THE WAINWRIGHT BAKERY
PHONE 66

MEDICAL

DRS. MIDDLEMASS & LITTLE, Physician and Surgeons, Main St., Wainwrigh. Dr. Middlemass, residence, Fourth St. Dr. Little, residence, Fifth Street.

DR. W. D. SORENSEN, Edgerton. Wainwright calls attended to. Disease of stomach and bowels a specialty.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Agent of Dominion Lands, but sub-agent, on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY C.M.G
Deputy Minister of Interior

DENTAL

DR. J. W. McQUEEN, dentist, graduate of Detroit College of Dental Surgery and of Haskell Pan Graduate College of Dentistry. Main office over Armstrong's store, Wainwright.

LEGAL

M. G. CARDELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Commissioner, etc. Office of N. S. Kenny & Co. Wainwright Alta.

F. V. FIELDHOUSE, Barrister and Solicitor, Notary, Special attention given to the collection of accounts. Office, Main Str W ewright, Alberta.



HOME STUDY
Arts Courses only.
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
MINING
CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

FIGHTING IN THE DARK

Tremendous Strain Upon Men in Engine Room of Warships

Deprived of the steadying satisfaction of at least seeing the enemy, the men below decks in warships are keenly conscious of the struggle which may be going on without.

Blinded, they are not deaf. The keen artificer knows full well the significance of the signals which the bells announce and the dial records, and the knowledge makes the greater the strain of fighting "in the dark." The recorded experiences of an artificer in a vessel which has seen much action prove how accurately the engineer may follow the course of a struggle.

"As you know," said the engineer, "we encountered submarine attack. We had a great time, and it fairly took it out of us. You want a special breed of man for a job of that kind, for the strain is something to remember. We came out of it all right, however, and I am trying not to be too proud of being one of the boys.

"We had a good notion of how the racket was going, shut off as we were in our own little world. First it was "Full ahead," and we opened her out and let her go, perhaps her best. We don't know what that is, and neither did the other side. Those of them who were left to make calculations might be reckoning what their vessels were doing—and they nearly bu'st themselves trying to get away—might arrive at within a few knots of our speed, but they would still be a bit off. I reckon we had still a bit up our sleeve when the first gun went, after which we got a hint not to overpress her.

"That meant that we were comfortably within range with our left, so to speak, and could keep them there as long as we chose, and hit. And hitting we seemed to be and no error. I could feel the ship quiver a bit as the big guns fired, but the drone of my turbine and the gauges on the dial were my chief attention. At least, they should have been. I must confess, however, that from first to last I was on the quiver for more signals, and it was a God-send that we had the gauges, and the dial, and the signals upon which we might attempt to concentrate, for the strain was absolutely tremendous. It was the absolute horror of something coming to disable our engines. My ears were a-cock all the time for the roar of a steam 'main' hit and carried away; for the shot that might wreck a boiler; for the rattle of steering gear gone."

UNLOOKED FOR PRAISE

Bravery of Britons Admitted by a Famous German Editor

The Die Zukunft, a political review edited and published in Berlin by Herr Maximilian Harden, printed the following:

"The English army has dissipated many of the prejudices of the tactilans against mercenaries. In the British Isles there are plenty of professions bringing in good money. If a man voluntarily joins the army instead of becoming a clerk, agent, games-professional, or jobber, then he has done so because he likes it; it is pleasure in his work that raises a man's achievements above the average. On German soil England is still grimly hated, but the German warrior spirit, just in its appreciation, has over and over again praised the courage, stamina, and shooting skill of the English.

The beggars are artists. Show them two fingers above the edge of the trench, and they hit the mark. Dumdum bullets? Certainly. Still, such things as bomb-splinters, arrows from the sky, benzol, "Minenwerfer" hardly appertain to the armory of pious knights. Tommy has amazed us. We thought that something ridiculous was on its way to us from the other side of the water. Now every one takes him seriously. Twice, three times wounded, he fights on. And when in a hand-to-hand struggle he has reached the end of his tether, he tears open his tunic and with bared breast flings himself on the glittering steel. Such fighting is worth the doing."

Turkey's Sure Doom

Turkey's decline as a military power has been extremely rapid. When the army got into politics six years ago it lost its discipline and patriotism. It is now a mere shell of its former self. Turkey was dragged into this war by Enver Pasha and by the German officers in high command in the Turkish army and navy. The people are out of sympathy with the Young Turk faction and weary of foreign taskmasters. The empire is on the brink of ruin.—New York Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN

Reasonable terms. We have been appointed Financial Correspondents for an Eastern Company which makes loans with only 2½ brokerage fee. Write us for terms, stating the value of property and amount of loan desired Address: Financial Agency, 506 McArthur Bldg, Winnipeg Man.



CAPTAIN J. E. T. HARPER
Commander of Sothead



SMALL BROS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

COMPLETE STOCK OF FUNERAL SUPPLIES

Prompt and careful attention exercised
ALBERTA BLOCK

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not operated, such returns shall be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub Agent of Domi

W. W. CORY
Deputy Minister of Interior

McTavish Business College Edmonton

October — there's no better month for a start in business or Shorthand. Look ahead. It will likely take you six months to complete the course. Start now. Our work is absolutely thorough. A splendidly equipped school and 20 years' experience in our special lines mean something to you. Let us send particulars.

J. C. McTavish Prin.

NOTICE

On and after the expiration of thirty clear days from this date, that is, on and after the 16th of October 1915, the available quarter-sections in the following townships, will be open for entry by the first eligible applicants:—

	Township	Range	Meridian
Frac. N.W. ¼ of 14 and the frac. S.E. ¼ of 22.	50	11	4th
Balance of township not previously advertised as open out side T.B. 2150.	71	24	4th
N.W. ¼ of 1, S.W. & N.E. of 2, S.E. ¼ of 3, and the S.W. ¼ of 12.	71	25	4th
	73	25	4th
All Sec. 27, the W. ½ and N.E. ¼ of 34.	72	2	5th
N.W. ¼ of 25, south of the river, and the S.W. ¼ of 25.	72	3	5th

A plan of any township above mentioned may be obtained from the Secretary, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, for ten cents.

Dated at Edmonton in the Prov. of Alberta, this 15th day of September 1915

A. Norquay
Agent of Dom. Lands. 1-1

JUST A LITTLE COMMENT

So Alberta is described as the centre of "German Kultur Pioneers" in Canada, according to the Vossiche Zeitung. That's pretty good for the youngest province in the Dominion, that has sent more soldiers per capita to uphold the cause of Empire than any other province in Canada. Some one in Germany has been indulging in that merry pastime of "slipping the Bull" to the Kaiser.

* * *

Of course, Dr. Dumba should be given safe conduct, but it would be a pleasure to make part of his protection brass armor with a rear plate engraved "Kick Here."

* * *

It is now possible to buy an electric headlight for an electric flat iron. With such equipment the washerwoman who misses a button will be ashamed of herself.

* * *

Well, anyway, why shouldn't equal suffrage be granted the women of Alberta? Premier Sifton now favors it and some time ago E. Michener, leader of the opposition in the provincial legislature offered to second a motion if the government would bring one before the house. Equal suffrage is one of those movements that ultimately come whether we like them or not. It is a reform in the right direction. Yes, we are promised a bill on the subject at the next session of the local legislature.

* * *

How times do change. In less than one short year there will be no cry against John Barleycorn in Alberta. Those who chum with the old boy will no doubt be hobnobbing with his substitute, John Barleywater this time, 1916.

* * *

"Amid the diverting influences of the war, woman's suffrage, and the power plant, let us not forget to swat the sow thistle as opportunity offers." That's almost the best editorial note and about the only sensible one with the mention of "war" in it, that the Edmonton Bulletin has published since Great Britain's declaration against Germany more than a year ago.

RANGES !

A new and complete line at prices from $12 to $75. You are welcome to come and look them over. Call today

WASHBURN'S - HARDWARE

STAR WANT ADS FOR RESULTS

Since we are practically assured of a bumper crop this fall, we want you to consider the heating of your home. Let us quote you on warm air, steam and hot water fittings.

WAINWRIGHT SHEET METAL WORKS
F. W. FISH, Prop.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Full stock of sewing machines, needles and oil. T. E. Wilcox, Singer Agent, Dingman Bld.

STRAYED—On the premises of the undersigned. One sow with eight young pigs Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses apply to N. Dalgern 28-45-5. 2-2p.

MONEY TO LOAN—The town of Wainwright has a limited amount of money to loan on High Class Farm Lands. For particulars apply, to N. S Kenny, secretary-treasurer, Town of Wainwright, Alberta.

TENDERS—For a lease of the Wainwright Skating and Curling Rink for the season 1915-6 will be received by the undersigned up until six p. m., October 6th 1915. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Apply, N. S. Kenny, secretary-treasurer, Town of Wainwright, Alberta

Farmers !

Buy your paints and Varnishes Direct from a reputable house

W. E. MAUND & CO., LTD.

Wholesale Paints and Varnishes
"The House of Quality", Western Cartage Building
104th Street, Edmonton

S. WILLS & CO., Ltd. Bristol, Eng. English Colors, Varnishes and Enamels, also "PETROX" Sanitary Water Paint.

Sole Agents for Wm. HARLAND & SON'S World-renowned conch colors, Varnishes and Enamels.

When in Edmonton you are cordially invited to call upon us and inspect our large stock of "QUALITY" Paints, Varnishes and house decorating materials

Our Goods are of Highest Quality Only

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Go back to your room," said Ralph. "I will fetch it for you."

"There is no occasion," the woman replied. "The shock of meeting you has cured me. But what are you doing?"

"Sleeping on the stairs," Ralph said in his dullest, most mechanical way.

"Sleep—sleeping on the stairs! Why?"

"I frequently do it. I suffer from insomnia. The accident that deprived me of my sight injured my reason. This is one of my lucid intervals. For years I slept in the open air; the atmosphere of a bedroom stifles me. So I am here."

"And here you are going to remain all night?"

"Yes. I presume you have no objection."

Mrs. May was silent. Did this man know the terrible position he had placed her in? Was he telling the truth, or was he spying on her? Was he dangerous enough to be removed? Or was he the poor creature he represented himself to be?

"You should get your clever friend Tchigorsky to cure you," she said.

"Tchigorsky has gone away. I don't know when I shall see him again."

That was good news, at any rate. Mrs. May stooped to artifice. There were reasons why this man should be got out of the way at present. He had brought danger by his stupid eccentricity, but the bold woman was not going to change her plans for that.

"Be guided by me," she said. "Go to your room."

"I am here till the morning," Ralph said doggedly. "Go to yours. We are a lost, doomed race. What does it matter what I do?"

It was useless to combat sullen obstinacy like this. Mrs. May uttered a few clear words in a language that not one in a million would understand—certainly not three people in England. It never occurred to her for a moment that Ralph Ravenspur might be one of the three, but he was. He listened grimly. No doubt the mysterious words had nothing to do with the matter, but a door in the corridor opened, and Marion emerged, carrying a light in her hand. She came swiftly down the corridor, her long hair streaming behind her. As she saw Ralph she gave a sigh of relief.

"Come quickly to Vera's room," she said. "I want your help."

In her intense excitement she seemed not to notice Mrs. May. The latter stood aside while the other two passed along. She slipped into her own room and closed the door.

"Foiled," she hissed, "and by that poor meaningless idiot. Is it possible that he suspected anything? But no, he is only a fool. If I had only dared, I might have 'removed' him at the same time. On the whole, it was a good thing that Marion did not see me."

Without the least trace of excitement and without hurry, Ralph followed Marion. A light was burning in the room and Vera, still dressed, was lying on the bed. She was fast asleep, but her face was deadly cold and her breathing was faint to nothingness. Ralph's fingers rested on her pulse for a minute.

"How long has she been like this?" Ralph asked.

"I don't know," Marion replied. "I was just dropping asleep when I fancied I heard Vera call out. In this house the mere suggestion sufficed. I crept quietly along and came in here. The room was empty save for Vera and there was no sign of a struggle. I should have imagined it to be all fancy but for the queer look in Vera's face. When I touched her I found her to be deadly cold. Is—is it dangerous?"

Ralph shook his head.

"Mysterious as ever," he said. "The miscreant is by us, almost in our hands, and yet we cannot touch him. Vera has been rendered insensible by a drug. The effect of it will pass away in time. She will sleep till morning, and you had better remain with her."

"Of course I should not dream of leaving the poor child alone."

Ralph just touched Marion's cheek.

"You are a good girl—an angel," he murmured. "What we should do without you I cannot say. Stay here and have no fear. I shall not be far away. I am going go sleep for the rest of the night on the floor outside."

"On the floor, my dear uncle?"

"Bah! it is no hardship," said Ralph. "I have had far less comfortable quarters many a time. I am used to it and like it. And I sleep like a hare. The slightest noise or motion and I am awake instantly."

Marion raised no further protests. This singular individual was in the habit of doing as he pleased, and nothing could turn him from his humor.

He bade Marion good-night and softly closed the door. But he did not lie down at the head of the stairs. On the contrary, he crept quietly down to his room again.

There Tchigorsky and Geoffrey waited him. The lamp was once more lighted. Tchigorsky had a grin on his face.

"Foiled her?" he asked. "I heard you."

"For the present, at any rate," Ralph replied. "That charming woman does me the honor to regard me as a benighted idiot."

Tchigorsky dropped into a chair and rocked to and fro, shaking with noiseless mirth.

CHAPTER XXXII.

More From the Past

Geoffrey looked from one to the other for explanation.

"Won't you tell me what has happened?" he asked.

"As a matter of fact, nothing has happened," Ralph replied. "A little time ago Tchigorsky outlined a bold stroke on the part of the foe. He suggested that it was possible, without removing a single bolt or bar, to spirit away one of the family, who would never be heard of again. Tchigorsky was making no prophecy; he was speaking from knowledge. Well, the attempt has been made and it has failed."

"Who was the victim, uncle?"

"Your cousin, Vera. Sit down, my boy; if you go plungingg about like that you will ruin everything. Did I not tell you that the attempt had been made and had failed? Vera is safe for a long time to come."

Geoffrey dropped into his seat again.

"How did you manage it, uncle?" he asked.

Ralph gave the details. He told the story drily.

"So I not only prevented the dastardly attempt to carry Vera away," he concluded, "but I baffled the foe altogether. There was not the slightest suspicion that I was on the stairs except by the merest accident."

"But you say that Marion was with Vera?"

"She was. That nimble wit of hers led her to suspect danger. A slender girl like her could have done nothing against a strong and determined foe. If necessary, she would have been carried off and they would have killed two birds with one stone."

Geoffrey shuddered. He was sick of the whole business. For the moment he was a prey to utter despair. It seemed hopeless to fight against a foe like this, a foe striking in the dark and almost moving invisibly.

"Some one ought to watch that room," he said.

"It is unnecessary. I am supposed to be sleeping close by. Already the foe has learnt that I slumber with one eye open. Don't be cast down, Geoffrey. Two more of the enemy are on their way to Yorkshire, and when they are here the mouth of the net is going to close. I pledge you my word that no further harm shall come to anybody. And Tchigorsky will say the same."

"On my head be it," Tchigorsky muttered. He twisted a cigarette dexterously with his long fingers.

"There is nothing to fear," he said, "nothing with ordinary vigilance. The danger will come when the time for defence has passed and it is our turn to attack. Then there will be danger for the three of us here. Shall we go to bed?"

"I could not sleep for a king's ransom," said Geoffrey.

"Then we will chat and smoke awhile," said Tchigorsky. "If you like, I will go on with the history of our adventures in Lassa."

Geoffrey assented eagerly. Tchigorsky proceeded in a whirl of cigarette smoke.

"We knew we were doomed. We could see our fate in those smiling, merciless eyes. That woman had lived among civilized people; she knew western life; she had passed in society almost for an Englishwoman.

"But she was native at heart; all her feelings were with her people. All the past could not save us. She meant us to die, and die with the most horrile torture under her very own eyes. Her life in India was a masquerade—this was her real existence.

"'You fancy you are the first,' she said. 'Did you ever know a Russian traveller, Voski by name? He was very like you.'

"I recollected the man. I had met him years before, and had discussed this very Lassa trip.

"'Yes,' said I, for it was useless to hold up our disguises any longer. 'What of him?'

"'He came here,' the princess said. 'He learnt some of our secrets. Then it was found out and he had to walk the Black Valley. He died.'

(To be Continued)

Boy Farmers In Camp

Two hundred boys from sixteen municipalities of Saskatchewan spent four days in camp at the Regina Fair and competed for prizes in judging of grain and live stock. This was the first camp of the kind to be held in the province, and was organized by the department of agriculture to interest the youth in making a closer study of farm problems. Fairly strict discipline was maintained, there being duties to be performed at almost every hour from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. From 11.30 a.m. to 1 o'clock was a rest hour, and 4 to 5 p.m. was entirely free. The judging competitions were held forenoon and afternoon. The prize for team making highest total for points went to the municipality of Lost River. The cattle judging trophy was captured by Big Stick, and the one for horse judging by Chester.

In presenting the prizes to the winning teams, Hon. Mr. Motherwell expressed the hope that next year arrangement could be made by which the girls of the farms could also attend a camp under the care of the Homemakers' clubs or some similar organization. While only sixteen municipalities were represented this year, he had no doubt that the incentive given by this, the first camp, would, in future camps produce representatives from all the rural municipalities in the province.

6,500 Miles to See Husband

A wife who has travelled 6,500 miles from the Yukon to London is among the 900 Canadian women and children who have come over to England to visit their relatives and friends of the Canadian troops now in training here. Many of them, like the troops, have come from remote and far-apart districts of Canada. Among the men in camp are some from the far north who had to make a trip of a month's duration to reach the recruiting station and the railway. Others had journeys as long and difficult by canoe. These Canadian soldiers are in addition to the Canadian Expeditionary Force already in France. There are all sorts of departmental troops and services, for the Canadian army complete and self-supporting in every detail.—Glasgow Mail.

Uses of Baking Soda

No greater aid to successful and easy housekeeping can be found than ordinary cooking soda, which may be used in numerous helpful ways.

For washing refrigerators, soda in the water will aid in preserving foods contained in the refrigerator. Butter which has become a little strong may be sweetened by washing in water to which soda has ben added. Soda will brighten silverware and remove spots, especially those formed by boiled eggs. Place a little on a rag, dampen and rub the silver, and the spots will at once disappear.

Reason For Doubt

Little Mabel went with her mother to spend the summer at a resort by the sea where mosquitoes abounded. When she returned to her home in the city and attended Sunday school her teacher told the story of Noah and the ark. When she had finished the story she glanced around at her little pupils and asked if any child would like to ask any question.

"I would, please ma'am," said Mabel timidly.

"Very well," said the teacher, "what would you like to know?"

"I'd like to know, ma'am," said Mabel, "if you are quite sure that Noah took only two 'skeeters into the ark?"

"George," said Hilda, looking up from the morning newspaper, which she was reading, "it says here that another octogenarian is dead. What is an octogenarian?"

"Well, I don't know what they are, but they must be very sickly creatures. You never hear of them but they are dying."

Customer—I think this meat is spoiled.

Meat Market Proprietor—Perhaps so, mum, but that meat came from a prize lamb, and it may have been petted too much.

The German Spy College

Trains Men and Women in the Art of Espionage

"Spies are a domestic product in Germany," writes a contributor to the Paris Figaro, "and the government assists in developing the innate properties of the seed in order to bring out a satisfactory crop. It raises its spy-embryos in hot-houses, until they attain such perfection as we have seen demonstrated on so many recent occasions. There are in Germany colleges for training spies, according to the Warsaw Gazette, which has published some very interesting details on the subject.

"Foremost of these colleges is the one in Loerrach, Baden, where the corps of teachers consists exclusively of former general staff officers. The course of instruction comprises an intimate study of the armies and military resources in general of foreign countries on which Germany may have some designs. Scholars are procured through advertisements. One such appeared some time ago in a Berlin newspaper and read as follows: 'Several vacancies open for intelligent and absolutely reliable persons. Indispensable to be of German birth and have knowledge of the French, Russian and English languages.'

"Loerrach is a co-educational institution, and it is deserving of notice that its female scholars are more often than not in the majority. Before being admitted to the college the applicants are put through a very minute examination. The principal himself conducts this for the purpose of convincing himself of the unquestionable loyalty of the prospective spies. Once accepted, the scholars receive both theoretical and practical instruction. Maps and diagrams in colors are used to show the composition of the various European armies and the exact size of the different branches of the service—infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer troops, aviation corps, etc. Photographic reproductions give enlightening details about rifles, cartridges, cannon, shells and the like. Particular stress is laid on the study of French military matters, which the students are required to know almost as thoroughly as their own country's army organization.

"During the second year of the course the scholars at the spy college spend all their energies on getting familiar with the defensive and mobilization systems of the European powers. They must acquaint themselves with the disposition of the troops in garrison and forts, the means of transportation by land, river and sea, the location of bridges and a great many other odds and ends of strategic importance. For several months all these particulars are gone over and over again, until the students know exactly how and where this or that power is going to assemble the units of its military forces in the event of a mobilization.

"At the end of the course the scholars are taught an elaborate cipher code in which to communicate and report their observations. This code is composed so ingeniously that there is little possibility of detection, hardly even of suspicion, by any outsider. After graduation the spies are first assigned to some small neutral countries for 'practice,' and when they have proven their adeptness they are finally commissioned in the regular government service and stationed at such places where their services will be of actual value and immediate use.

"If these revelations had been made a year ago," the Gazette adds, "they would have been received with a shrug of the shoulders. But in the light of real occurrences since last summer there is no reason to withhold credence from the report about the German spy college in Baden."

The Business of War

It is a matter of common agreement that whether the war is to terminate speedily or to drag on for many more weary months depends absolutely on the supply of munitions. To accelerate the production of these munitions, therefore, means the saving of life and of vast sums of money, and the hastening of the destruction of the crazy militarism which threatens the soul of Europe. Acceleration depends on two factors—the good will of the workers and an efficient use of all the nation's industrial resources.—London Daily Express.

Faithful Through All

The Rev. Harry Miller, warden of the New College Settlement, preaching to children, told them of a little incident typical of the spirit of our men. He recalled to the children the naval battle in which Admiral Sir David Beatty drove the Germans from the North Sea. There was a sailor sorely wounded about the head, so badly wounded that it is almost a miracle that he is alive. He lay for ten days unconscious, visited every day by his friend, who patiently and anxiously waited return of consciousness. On the tenth day the patient opened his eyes and recognized his friend. His first words were, "Are they safe?" "Are who safe?" asked the friend. "The ships, the Lion and Tiger."

The Condition of Victory

It has been said that money is the sinews of war. It is consequently the condition of victory. In this war it is money which will decide with whom the last word will remain and who can resist longest. The magnificent financial effort which our allies have just accomplished therefore, does honor to their clear-sighted patriotism. Let us imitate their example. It is not sufficient for one to give his blood. One might also give his gold.—Le Gaulois.

"Impressed by the financial ability of an employee who stole $2,000 and ran it up to $6,000, a New York firm has dropped the prosecution and will retain him in its employ. He must be sorry now," says a Boston paper, "he didn't take $20,000 and win a partnership."

Sunday School Teacher—What do you suppose Jonah thought when he found himself inside the whale?

Small Pupil—I guess he thought he'd went to sleep in a folding bed and it had closed up.

The Germans are erecting a monument in Gotha showing a Taube monoplane on a pedestal of red marble six feet high. In front is seen a German soldier in a fighting attitude, and two sides of the pillar show Paris and Dover, where the Taubes have operated.

Joys of Farm Life

Glad That His Boyhood Was Spent on the Farm

I, Joseph E. Wing, of infirm body but having clearness of mind, do herewith set down for the help of others the things that life has had for me that have been worth while. I rejoice that it was given to me to be born in the country on a farm. I rejoice that my father was, comparatively speaking, a poor man, and that all of his household worked. Father worked and rejoiced in labor. Nowhere else was he so happy as when he was leading a gang of mowers in the meadows, or swinging the cradle to harvest the golden wheat. Work my father believed was good and honorable and he made it joyous. In this spirit he taught his sons to work.

Early as a lad I was given tasks to do. I accepted them unquestionably and learned to do them well. I loved the little duties that were mine. I loved the great awkward colts that I fed and led to water. I loved the gentle old cows that I brought from pasture. Those memories of going afield early in the morning for the cows, what joys they recall!

There were the soft bluegrass and the white clover under foot. There was the dew. Sometimes it sparkled from blades of grass like precious jewels that filled the boy's mind with wonder and joy. There were the meadow larks, my old friends. How they did sing! And some cheery little bodies with the yellow breasts.

I loved the gentle old cows, too, and followed them patiently homeward.

Then I liked to do my share at milking, and to carry in big foaming pails of Shorthorn milk. And that brings us to breakfast time. What memories of good farm breakfasts devoured by boys with eager appetites! It was a good childhood.

Mother, too, taught me the habit of labor, the goodness of labor, the nobility of life given to simple duties, honestly and worthily done.

Mother, bless her for it, taught my young mind to see, to inquire and to study unceasingly the life of herb and flower and all the whole range of outdoor things. So as a child I accumulated a knowledge of work and experienced joy in doing things well. My eager, inquisitive boy's mind reveled in the stories of life that were going on about me—the life of the trees, the plants, the birds and animals.

Chiefly, the birds were my friends. I studied them, knew them and loved them all. Besides, there were books and school, but I wonder whether men know how rather insignificant is the effect of school compared with the other things that go to form and mold and build the boy who will become a man.

With all my heart I urge upon fathers and sons that they find for them not too hard, but regular and constant, tasks to do. See to it that they have playtime, too, with plays that will strengthen and build the boys while filling them full of joy, for happiness is good in boys and in men. Happiness is the right of every soul. It comes easily from a consciousness of the strength and goodness of life; from a consciousness of having done something well; from an enjoyment of the sun, water, fishes and food. Some of the causes of joy in the child that I was were the companionship of friends to see; the ability to appreciate, to accept tasks and do them honestly and well, to get hungry and to have good food to eat.

Wonderful was that mother of mine; incredibly full of household cares, she yet had time for her flowers and a little work outdoors, and always time to talk with her boy. Great chums were we two.—Joseph E. Wing, in the Breeders' Gazette.

What Lyddite Is

Made From Picric Acid, and is a Coal Tar Product

The most famous modern high explosive and one of the most powerful is lyddite, which is very similar to the French melinite and the Japanese shimose. Lyddite is simply picric acid melted with a little vaseline. Picric acid is a yellow, crystalline substance largely used as a yellow dye and also very serviceable in medicine for the treatment of burns. It is intensely poisonous and a powerful explosive.

Attention to its value as an explosive was first drawn in England by the destruction of a Lancashire factory where it was being manufactured. About the same date it was independently studied in France, and early in the nineties of last century it was adopted there for use in shells.

Picric acid is prepared from coal tar—the refuse of gas manufacture. When the heavy oil of coal tar is boiled and chemically treated phenol, or carbolic acid, separate from it. The carbolic acid is taken, boiled in strong sulphuric acid, and into the evil-smelling liquid strong and pure nitric acid is carefully poured. The resultant is picric acid.

It has great virtues as an explosive, but also some vices. Its virtue is that it is not easily exploded when pure and dry, that it can be dropped or even thrown about, and that it does not act violently when lighted. To make it explode it needs a powerful detonator, which usually contains fulminate of mercury and tetryl.

Its chief fault is that it is intensely acid, and when moisture is present attacks lead and many other substances, forming exceedingly explosive compounds, which go off quite unexpectedly.

The Dominion forestry branch has seven parties in the field this summer, in various portions of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, engaged in forest exploration work. These parties will determine the time resources of the sections in which they operate all large bodies of strictly non-agricultural land in those sections, in order that such areas may serve their best permanent use to the country by being devoted to the continuous production of wood crops.

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "you may give an example of a coincidence."

"Why, er—" said Tommy, with some hesitation, "why—me fadder and me mudder was both married on de same day."

Cold-Pack Canning

BETTER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BY QUICK AND SURE METHOD

(By Anna May Simcox, in the Country Gentleman)

In these days of advancing prices of nearly all food products the careful housewife should learn to utilize the garden products that would ordinarily remain in the ground and on the vines. She can with little labor and expense put up in cans every vegetable that grows in her garden if she knows the simple cold-pack method of home canning.

The establishment of the home canning clubs by the department of agriculture brought about more general appreciation of the fact that factory methods could be utilized in home canning—hence the adoption of the cold-pack method.

Exhaustive experiments and endless study of the problem by experts and specialists of the department have proved beyond a question of doubt that it is not only possible but practicable to can in the home any vegetable or fruit than can be grown in the home garden or orchard, without resorting to the three-day or fractional sterilization method. Furthermore the product will keep as surely as though it were put up by a commercial canning factory, and it will be much better. More than 100,000 girls and mothers received detailed instruction in this method of canning last season and as many homes now have the blessings incident to a balanced ration of fruits and vegetables throughout the entire year.

Under the common method of home canning followed by the women of a few years ago—what is now called the open-kettle method—the product was cooked or sterilized in an open kettle and then transferred to a jar, the rubber and top were put in place, and the product was put away in cellar or storeroom. One of the chief disadvantages of this method was the uncertainty of keeping.

Canned goods keep because they are sterile—that is, all the bacteria, spores and molds have been killed. By the open-kettle method the product might be sterilized perfectly in the cooking process, but in transferring to the jar the product is passed through unsterile air and additional spores and bacteria are picked up which in time cause the product to spoil.

The cold-pack method canning is simply this: Place the product to be canned in the jars in a raw state if fruit, or after scalding, blanching and cold dipping if vegetables; add syrup, brine, or hot water as the case may be, put rubber and top in place, and then sterilize or cook. By sealing the jars before we sterilize we have kept additional bacteria and molds from entering. Sterilization of the sealed jars disposes of bacteria and molds in the jars and we then have a product that will keep indefinitely. This method has the added advantage of retaining the delicate flavor of the fruit or vegetable and it requires less labor than any other method.

Prepare your product for canning in much the same way as you have always done. Remove the skins from tomatoes, peaches, and other products by scalding in boiling water for about a minute—just enough to loosen the skins—and then quickly plunging in cold water. The kitchen paring knife will do the rest. In the case of vegetables other than tomatoes blanch for a few minutes in scalding hot water to remove objectionable acids and to reduce the bulk in order to insure a full pack. If possible blanch the greens in a steamer for ten to twenty minutes instead of boiling in water, in order that the volatile oils may not be lost.

Pack the products in the jars. If you are canning berries or fruit fill the spaces about the product with syrup. Since tomatoes are ninety-four per cent. water no water should be added to this pack. Other vegetables require some water, and a little salt should be added to flavor. Place rubbers and tops in position. With screw-top jars screw down the tops until they catch but are not tight. Do not try to force them. If you are using jars with wire clamps leave the lower clamps up. Place the jars in your canning outfit and sterilize the required time.

The instructions of the specialist in charge of home-canning clubs of the Northern, Central and Western States divide the fruits into four general classes: Soft fruits, such as peaches, berries, plums and the like; sour berries, fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, and cranberries; hard fruits, such as apples and pears; and citrus fruits.

Always invert jars to cool and to test the joints after the covers have been tightened and before the products have been cooled. Probably as many jars of canned fruit and vegetables are lost because of poor rubbers as by any other cause. It is the poorest economy to use last year's rubbers or to buy a cheap grade.

Remember in all canning work that no printed recipe or other form of instruction will succeed without the application of common sense and practical judgment. All recipes given here are based upon normal, ripe, firm fruits and vegetables.

The cold-pack method of canning may be utilized to advantage in the canning of soups and purees for winter use and in the canning of fruit juices. In writing to the department for canning instructions include a request for these recipes.

Reducing the cost of living through the home canner is rapidly becoming a settled practice in city as well as rural homes. By watching the markets practically all fruits and vegetables may be purchased at a very reasonable cost when secured in quantities at the height of the season. Try it this summer and provide your family with an excellent quality and quantity of fruits, vegetables and greens during the winter months.

In the language of the department specialist: "Plan your home canning work so you will have a quart of fruit and a quart of vegetables for every day in the year."

Recipes for cold-pack canning in cans or bottles:

Soft fruits—Prepare as you always have, pack in jars and boiling hot syrup of about 18 per cent. density. Place rubbers and tops in position, not tight, and sterilize 16 minutes in the hot water canner. Remove the jars and tighten covers. Invert to cool.

Sour berry fruits.—To can sour berry fruits blanch them in hot water for one minute. Remove and dip quickly in cold water. Pack berries closely in containers and add hot syrup. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize 17 minutes in hot water outfit. Remove and tighten tops.

Hard fruits.—If you wish to can apples, pears or other hard fruits, remove the skins when necessary by blanching one to one and a half minutes and plung in cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling syrup. Place rubbers and tops in position and sterilize 20 minutes in hot water canner. Remove and tighten tops.

Citrus fruits.—Remove the skins and surface pulp. Plunge in boiling water for about a minute and a half, and dip quickly into cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling hot syrup. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize 12 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

Tuber vegetables.—For the canning of tuber vegetables, such as beets, parsnips, carrots turnips and the like, wash thoroughly, scald in boiling water to loosen skins. Pack in the jars whole or in sections and add boiling hot water and one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops and sterilize for one period of 90 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove from canner and tighten covers.

Sweet corn.—It is important that sweet corn on or off the cob be canned the same day it is picked. Corn grows stale very quickly, especially if the husks have been removed. Blanch in boiling hot water from 10 to 15 minutes and plunge into cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling hot water and one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Sterilize 180 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

Lima beans, string beans, peas, Okra, and similar vegetables may be canned successfully by blanching in boiling hot water for five minutes before plunging into cold water. After packing in the jars, fill with boiling water and add a level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops and sterilize 120 minutes in the homemade or hot water commercial outfit. Remove jars, tighten covers, and invert to cool.

Greens.—There are twenty-eight varieties of greens, wild and domestic, that are valuable for the diet of the family and can be prepared at little or no expense. The recipe for each is the same. Prepare and can the same day as picked. After sorting and cleaning, blanch by steaming 15 or 20 minutes in a vessel having a little water under a false bottom. Plunge quickly into cold water and pack tightly in the jars. Season by adding salt and a strip of bacon or a little chipped beef. Fill the jars with hot water, place rubbers and tops in position, and sterilize 90 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove from canner and tighten covers.

Pumpkins and squashes.—It is sometimes desirable to can pumpkins and squashes for pie filling. Cut them into convenient-sized pieces and cook for 30 minutes to reduce the bulk. Pack and add one cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops in position and sterilize 60 minutes in homemade hot water canner, remove the jars from the canner and tighten covers.

Tomatoes are one of the easy products to can, but better results may be secured with less labor by using a canning outfit and the cold-pack method. Scald the tomatoes in hot water and plunge into cold water in order to remove the skins easily. Pack the tomatoes in the jar whole. You will then be able to use them to advantage in preparing salads, and so forth. Fill with tomato pulp. Add salt to each quart and place rubbers and tops in position. Sterilize 22 minutes in hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

You can obtain further particulars by sending a post card to Mr. S. E. Greenway, department of agriculture, University, Saskatoon, or Mr. S. T. Newton, extension department, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., whichever happens to be in your district.

A GOOD EXAMPLE



Maywood Tomato Club of Alamance County, was North Carolina's champion last year. The club put up 10,682 No. 3 tin cans, 1,640 glass jars, and 100 gallons of vinegar, and sold fresh fifty-five dollars' worth of vegetables. Their products represented a cash valuation of $1,563. The cost was $360.

Canada's Timber Industries

Their Permanency Cannot be Assured Unless the Growth of Another Crop of Timber is Provided For

In a recent address before the commission of Conservation at Ottawa, Mr. H. R. MacMillan emphasized the importance of timber industries to Canada. Mr. MacMillan is chief of the British Columbia forest branch and is now under temporary appointment as Dominion trade commissioner to Australia and other countries. His opinion is accordingly entitled to the thoughtful consideration of all Canadians.

Mr. MacMillan forcibly brought out the fact that timber industries cannot be permanent unless the growth of another crop of timber is assured, and that thus the practice of forestry is imperative as an economic measure. Every section of the Canadian public is interested. Roughly the proportion of non-agricultural land in Canada south of the 60th parallel is: Nova Scotia, 81 per cent.; New Brunswick, 72 per cent.; Quebec, 76 per cent.; Ontario, 64 per cent.; Dominion Lands, 51 per cent.; British Columbia, 85 per cent. Some of these governments already have forestry departments; none can afford to be without some forestry organization, charged with the study, protection and administration of crown lands. Such lands should be studied, in order that the protective and administrative measures adopted may be decided with a full knowledge of the value of the products to be expected from the land. In this way expenditure is avoided on inaccessible and non-productive land which will not yield return, and the investment is made on those lands where quality and situation guarantee a profitable crop. In each province the area of timber land is very great. The conditions of forest growth, of fire hazard, of utilization, are so variable that no rule of thumb methods may be safely adopted. The forest branch must include men trained to, and free to study, each of these problems. In order that such loss of revenue may be prevented, and the most economical possible scheme of administration and protection worked out for each section of the country. In no case are these matters yet placed on a really adequate basis. In particular, there is everywhere needed closer attention to organization, coupled with larger appropriations. The latter are necessary in order that adequate protection may be afforded the vast areas of young growth which in many cases are now without protection of any kind.

Dairying in Saskatchewan

Grading Makes For Uniformity and is Proving an Important Factor

The dairy branch of the department of Agriculture in Saskatchewan is in a fine healthy condition. That 100,000 pounds more butter was manufactured during June of this year than during the same month of last year by the government operated creameries is a good indication that the co-operative creameries of Saskatchewan are popular. Two new creameries have been started this year making a total of fifteen now being operated by the dairy branch. One of these creameries is located at Kerrobert and the fact that a new creamery turns out 6,000 pounds of butter per week during the first season is a good indication that dairying is attracting the attention of the farmers in that locality.

W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner, in a recent interview stated that nearly every mail brought an application for assistance in starting a creamery in some part of the province, or at least asking for information in regard to establishing creameries. This shows that in spite of the high price of grain farmers are still convinced that grain growing alone is not a safe line of farming.

The grading of cream as is done in Saskatchewan has proven an important factor in the improvement of the cream sent to the different creameries. The fact that some farmers obtain 05 cents per pound more for cream than others, all on account of the superior quality, is having a most beneficial effect on the cream production of the province.

Already 20 carloads of government creamery butter have been sold in the coast cities, and an additional order for 24 carloads has recently been booked, one of the largest ever received in Canada. This butter has made an enviable reputation among British Columbia dealers. All the first prizes given at the Regina exhibition were won by the co-operative creameries. This shows that by the operation of these creameries under one system a much more uniform article can be manufactured.

Mr. Wilson believes that there is a great future for the dairy industry in this province and looks forward to the time when the output will not only supply the demands of British Columbia, but will go a long way toward meeting the needs of the London market.

Old Lady—So you don't like 'er?

Younger Lady—Like 'er? If I'd knowed music I'd 'ave wrote a 'ymn of 'ate about 'er long ago.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Don't Persecute your Bowels

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

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A Sure, Safe Light

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If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3

THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

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Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

Best Cow in the World On New Jersey Farm

Gives in Year Over 11 Tons of Milk, Yielding 1,116 Pounds of Butter

The revised figures of an official test of 365 days at the Finderne farm of the Somerset Holstein Breeders' Company show that Freison Fayne is the world's greatest cow, says a report from Somerville, N.J. In the year she gave 24,000 pounds of milk, containing 1,116 pounds of butter. The previous world's record for a Holstein cow was 31,000 pounds of milk and that of a Guernsey 24,004 pounds of milk. But the value of the milk is based on its butter, and Freison Fayne has produced 105 pounds more butter than either of the previous world's record cows.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

Trieste in War a City of Silence

Ernest Goth, correspondent of the Leipziger Tageblatt near the Italian frontier, writes of a trip to the city of Trieste soon after Italy entered the war. He found the streets deserted, and it no longer was the lively, vivacious Trieste of old. In the harbor only three steamships and four fishing boats were seen, and the whole city was so quiet that the approach of a cab could be heard blocks away. The fruit market, too, was deserted, despite the low prices of the luscious cherries on sale. In front of the Cafe Spechi, whose patrons heretofore had their tables extending all around the square, there were fewer than a dozen diners. Half the population of Trieste has left the city, despite the fact that there really was no evacuation in fact. The officials of the city had gone to the interior and thousands were called in defence of the flag. As a result Trieste was silent and asleep.

"And now, madam, what about penciling the brows?"

"I think," said Mrs. Nurich, "I'd like one of these highbrow effects that I read so much about in the papers."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PR...

Discoveries Due to War

Many Important Inventions Resulting Directly Through the War

War is at best a dismal, wasteful business. Yet there is one thing about it. It stimulates the brains of inventors, and chemists and scientists in all the countries involved are working at high pressure.

Some are busy about purely military inventions, some to evolve substitutes for materials of industry, of which the import has suddenly ceased, others again are working for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

It was the Boer war which taught us the value of anti-typhoid inoculation. Nowadays, not only soldiers, but travellers and explorers and all those who may have to risk drinking impure water go in for this inoculation, which in the long run will probably put an end to the ravages of one of mankind's worst enemies.

The present war has already seen at least three important new medical inventions, the most valuable of which is undoubtedly the new serum called Coagulen.

Coagulen is the invention of the great Swiss surgeon, Professor Kocher. It is in the form of a powder, which before use is mixed with water. Applied to a wound, it almost instantly coagulates the blood and stops the bleeding, whether external or internal. It shortens surgical operations and makes them less dangerous. The French medical headquarters speak most highly of coagulen. It will, no doubt, come into general use in all surgical operations.

Professor Frauhez, an Austrian doctor, has discovered a preventive against typhus. It is a mixture containing anisol, which almost instantly destroys the hitherto invulnerable insect which transmits the infection of spotted typhus.

The odd thing about the discovery is that it came by chance. The professor's assistant was told to use anise oil in the mixture which was being prepared. Instead he put in anisol.

A third invention which will be almost as useful in peace as in war is a method for taking almost instantaneous X-ray photographs. Hitherto an exposure of many minutes has been necessary for X-ray photos.

The searchlight has hardly been improved since 1886, when the first perfect parabolic mirror was produced. The chief disadvantage of the searchlight has been that it could not be used in a ship that had not an electric installation.

This has now been changed. A new searchlight has been evolved in which a mixture of acetylene and oxygen is burnt, and the flame played on a small pellet of ceria, which emits an amazingly powerful light. The outfit is quite light and portable and can be carried and used by two men. It will be most valuable both on sea and land.

Water wireless is another product of this tremendous struggle which will probably in the future save thousands of human lives from collision at sea.

At present it is being used for the detection of submarines; in the future passenger vessels will find it invaluable in time of fog.

The French have a new air bomb which, when it bursts, produces cold so intense that the aviator who first used them in November last has placed it on record that he distinctly felt the chill at a height of 800 feet. It is suggested that a modification of these bombs will prove extremely useful in fire fighting, and will enable firemen to get to close quarters with the intense flame produced by the burning of oil wells.

An Oil That is Famous.—Though Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is far afield enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

Wool Sales in Alberta

Dominion Grading Label Insures Quality, and a Good Price

The Alberta Sheep Breeders' association, which is assisted financially by the department of agriculture of the province of Alberta, undertook to assist its members in the marketing of wool for the first time in July, 1914. An expert wool grader was provided by John Bright, Dominion Live Stock commissioner, and the association undertook the duties of sales agent for their members. In all, 16,000 pounds were sold the first year at an average price of 19 cents a pound.

This year the members of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' association sent in over 94,000 pounds to be sold, and the sale was made to the Edmonton Hide & Fur Co. on Saturday, July 24, at an average price of 27.77 cents per pound, the wool bringing over $26,000.

A number of the breeders who had the best wool obtained from 29c as high as 30½c per lb. for their entire clip. The wool will be shipped to a Boston firm. The prices obtained give ample evidence that the buyers can place absolute confidence on the kind of wool which they will receive when labelled by the wool expert of the Dominion live stock branch, and can therefore afford to pay more than when buying the wool indiscriminately from the breeders and take the risk of receiving the wool in bad condition or with considerable foreign matter included. The members of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' association are much pleased with the method of handling their wool, and the price obtained. The buyers also save the expense of a great deal of travelling, and the trouble and inconvenience of collecting the small shipments to one point to make up a carload. The association supplies the bags to the members and afterwards collects the price of the bags from the purchaser. No commission is charged by the association on the sale of the wool but the actual cost of the labor employed while it is being graded, the cost of insurance and the cost of the paper twine for tying the wool is the only expense charged against the seller.

While the high prices received this year are of course to be directly attributed to the activity in manufacturing owing to the war, the success of the sale last year when similar conditions did not prevail, was sufficient evidence that the association is in the best possible position for disposing of the wool of its members satisfactorily.—Manitoba Free Press.

A Dangerous Animal

The lesson in natural history had ben about the rhinoceros, and the teacher wanted to know how well the lesson had been learned.

"Now, name something," she said "that is very dangerous to get near to that has horns."

"I know, teacher, I know!" called little Annie Jones.

"Well, Annie, what is it?"

"An automobile."

Great Elephant Fossil

Soldiers Working in Ground of the Royal Military School at Upnor Find Remains of Gigantic Animal

An almost entire fossil of an elephant of enormous size is being excavated in the grounds of the Royal School of Military Engineers at Upnor, near Chatham. It was discovered during some trenching work in gravel.

The elephant belongs to a species known as Elephas antiquus of the early Pleistocene epoch, and is much larger than the mammoth. In geological age the Elephas antiques came earlier than the mammoth, and although perhaps at one time contemporary, it died out sooner, and is thought by many to have been a direct ancestor of the mammoth.

It is believed to have been a more southern form, and enjoyed a milder climate than the mammoth, which was covered with shaggy red hair, as one knows from several entire bodies which have been found in the frozen gravels of Northern Siberia.

The present specimen is being disinterred carefully by Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., one of the officers of the geological department of the British museum, the scientist who discovered in Egypt a series of early elephantine skeletons linking up the modern elephants with lilliputian forms which had been found in Fayoum, Egypt—an important work in the history of evolutionary theory.

It is thought that the Upnor specimen may be restored and mounted whole in the Natural History Museum, and that it will measure in height at the shoulder about fourteen feet. As the bones are recovered they have to be covered with plaster of Paris and dried carefully to prevent shrinkage and distortion. They will have to be finally hardened with a solution of glue or shellac and alcohol. This process is being carried out by one of the museum's preparators, Mr. L. E. Parsons, who on returning to the museum will have to spend many months of work before the restoration is complete.

This will be the first complete Elephas antiquus preserved in England. Often parts have been discovered, but complete specimens are extremely rare. This one must have been entombed in the gravel before the ligatures which held the bones together, perished.

Parts of this particular species of elephant were also found in the bed of the Mauer, which yielded one of the earliest remains of man yet discovered—a lower jaw bone of enormous size and thickness, known as that of the "Heidelberg man."

The remains of the elephants discovered at Piltdown were, however, of earlier date, and the human jaw discovered with the Piltdown skull is of more primitive form than the Mauer jaw.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Bankers and Farmers

American Bankers Co-operating With Farmers in a Movement For General-Farm Betterment

A small downstate banker in Illinois attempted a few years ago to interest the American Bankers' association in country life. Last week there met in Chicago the annual banker-farmer conference which has grown out of his efforts, with over 300 bankers, many agriculturists, and representatives of the neighboring state universities in attendance. A speech of the organizer recounted what his associates had done in the meantime:

"We have led the great movement for country farm demonstrators, and urged soil surveys and the necessity for a careful study of the commercial fertilizer propaganda. Our committees are working for better rural schools, fitted to the needs of citizenship and consolidated wherever possible. We know that commerce and a better marketing system begin on the country road, and that good roads lead in more directions than can be enumerated. We realize that the wholesome, prosperous country town is an absolute necessity, and that community-building is one of the big needs and tasks of the nation."

The most visible expression of this new recognition by the country and small town banker—over 55 per cent. of the members of the association represent banks of $25,000 capital or less—that his own prosperity will increase in direct ratio with the prosperity of the community, is the monthly Banker-Farmer Magazine. It is devoted to general farm betterment, but it pays special attention to the subject of agricultural credits, and in this stands for a more liberal attitude than has been common. The banker has greater opportunities to be a leader in country life than most men; but it would be will if merchant and professional members of the semi-rural community found similar means of showing its solidarity.—New York Post.

It is reported that at Regina a plan is on foot for utilizing the immense local crop of vegetables already in sight, by canning them under a co-operative arrangement. The scheme is the outcome of a conference between a local manufacturer and the garden committee. There are said to be two thousand more gardens under cultivation in Regina this year than during previous years.—Nor'-West Farmer.

A very old Irishman one day astonished a friend by announcing that he was about to get married.

"Well, ye see," the old man explained, "it's just because I'm gettin' an ould bhoy now. 'Tis a fine thing, Pat, to have a wife near ye to close the eyes of ye whin ye come to the end."

"Arrah, now, ye ould fule!" exclaimed Pat. "Don't be so foolish. What do you know about it? Close yer eyes, indade! I've had a couple of thim, and faith, they both of them opened mine!"

From a small country village where a new post office had recently been established came many complaints that the mail was not being sent as promptly as it should be, and an inspector, visiting the town, went to investigate. He told the postmaster of the complaints. The postmaster pointed to a mail bag about one-fourth full and said: "Well, I send the mail out every time I gits the bag full. You don't expect me to send it with only a dozen letters in, do you? I reckon that bag will be another three weeks at the rate letters is comin' in now."

That Depends

Faddest—Don't you think skipping the rope is a highly dangerous practice?

Lawyer—Not always. I'm trying to have it put in practice for a client of mine now.

Mrs. Gnaggs, who had married twice, was bemoaning her fate. "I shall never cease to regret the death of my first husband," she exclaimed. "Nor I, madam," replied Mr. Gnaggs bitterly.

SUNBURN BLISTERS SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.

Druggists and Stores everywhere.

Zam-Buk

Weed Education And Extermination

Systematic Action Being Taken in the West to Eradicate Sow Thistle

The department of agriculture of Saskatchewan is making systematic efforts to exterminate the sow thistle, which has been making great headway in that province. The railways and municipalities are co-operating, the railways are supplying track motors while the government's experts direct the work. The Regina Leader, in commenting on the war against the sow thistle, said:

"The C.P.R., having the greatest mileage in the province, is doing the great share of the work in exterminating the weed on their right-of-way throughout the province. Every patch of sow thistle is charted, and the company has promised to report on it to the department from time to time, showing the means taken to eradicate it.

"The thistle is dug, and when the green plants have been dried they are burned.

"To show just what little attention is paid to the weed, on the division Moose Jaw to Broadview, even the roadmaster did not know what a sow thistle was, and only one of his section foremen knew. They know it now, however. On the Kirkella division, which has been covered during the week, only two foremen knew anything about sow thistle. Mr. Pawley, who had charge of the work for the department, is taking pains to instruct the foremen in order that they may be capable of totally exterminating the very bad and undesirable weed from their sections.

"The C.P.R. officials are in thorough sympathy with the crusade of the department, and have promised to do everything they can to assist in the destruction of one of the worst weeds there is in Canada."

With the Grand Fleet

Britain's Big Fleet Is Not Loafing on the Job

The London Times publishes an article written by the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, in which he says:

To share the life of the Grand fleet, even for a short time, enables one to realize the sacrifices its officers and men have made and are making for their country.

We are entering the second year of the war. For twelve months the fleet has been enduring the strain of immediate readiness for battle. Almost all its ships have been constantly at sea. They had no harbors secure from danger; they roamed ceaselessly over the waste of the northern and western seas at full speed, often in wild weather, with water covering the decks, in a region where the winter daylight lasts only a few hours, each ship moving hither and thither in the dark, her hundreds of men shut down below.

It is almost impossible to realize the strain of such an experience. The officers and men have all the responsibilities of war without the thrill and excitement of battle.

Day by day they have to be ready for action. Leave of absence is almost impossible; many of them have not had 48 hours' leave, few have had more, since the war began.

Yet, in spite of all, they are full of cheerfulness. On deck you may see the officers wrestling with the mighty "medicine ball," men playing cricket, quoits, every variety of ingenious games. Thanks to excellent food, fresh air and the absence of shore temptations, the health of the fleet is admirable. When I was with the largest section, the rate of sickness, including accidents, was just under one per cent.

There was no haste, no bustle, no confusion; every ship in her place, every man at his post was ready. The Grand Fleet does not ask our gratitude; it does not ask our support. It was simply intolerable to be greeted on returning from the fleet by the news of one of our unworthy domestic disputes threatening the coal supply, which is the first necessity of its life.

It has become more plain than ever that it does not rest only with the fleet and the army to win this war: it rests also perhaps mainly, with the nation at home. I tried to take a message from the country to the fleet; would that I could now bring the message from the fleet to the country:

"We are doing our part day and night; we look to you to do yours."

Enthusiastic Aviator (after long explanation of principle and workings of his biplane)—Now you understand it, don't you?

Young Lady—All but one thing.

Aviator—And that is—??

Young Lady—What makes it stay up?

A Universal Food

Following Nature's Footsteps

"I have a boy, two years old, weighing forty pounds and in perfect health who has been raised on Grape-Nuts and milk.

"This is an ideal food and evidently furnishes the elements necessary for a baby as well as for adults. We have used Grape-Nuts in large quantities and greatly to our advantage."

One advantage about Grape-Nuts food is that it is partially pre-digested in the process of manufacture. The starch contained in the wheat and barley is transformed into a form of sugar by the same method as this process is carried out in the human body; that is, by the use of moisture and long exposure to moderate warmth, which grows the diastase in the grains, and with long baking makes the remarkable change from starch to sugar.

Therefore, the most delicate stomach can handle Grape-Nuts and the food is quickly absorbed into the blood and tissue, certain parts of it going directly to building and nourishing both body and brain. "There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Twenty Canadian Forest Trees

(By James Lawler, B.A., Formerly Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association)

The Canadian Forestry association has recently issued a very interesting booklet dealing with the subject of forestry. It is hoped eventually to place one of these booklets in the hands of every boy and girl in the country in order that all may be able to distinguish readily our more important Canadian trees, and have an intelligent understanding of the great uses to which they are put. The introduction to this booklet is reprinted herewith:

There are in Canada about one hundred and fifty native trees. Some of these are very scarce and known only to those who make a study of trees, but all Canadians should endeavor to learn the names and uses of the commoner trees which grow in the district about their homes. This little book tells about twenty of these.

Trees are not only the noblest members of the vegetable kingdom, beautifying the landscape in both summer and winter, but they are also very useful to man. Forests, by holding back from the rivers for a time the water which falls in the form of rain, keep the air in their neighborhood more moist and feed down the water more regularly to the rivers. If rocky hillsides are stripped of their trees the snow melts very rapidly in the spring and there is no soft cover of leaves and twigs and leaf mold to detain the water. It rushes down in a torrent and the rivers and streams overflow their banks. Later on in the summer, when the snows have melted and the spring rains have ceased, the streams and rivers almost dry up. If forests are left on the hills the spring rains and snows are so delayed in reaching the rivers that they will not overflow in the spring and will retain a good flow of water for the rest of the year.

The substance of the tree, wood, is used for making houses, barns, ships, furniture, railway cars, implements, fences, and many other things, and is also the chief fuel in Canada for heating houses. Some trees are used to make paper and others furnish us food. Every year wood becomes of greater necessity to mankind. We know this because the price of wood is constantly increasing.

Canada is one of the greatest tree-growing countries of the world. Many years ago people used to think that some day all the trees in Canada would be cut down and the land covered with farms. They did not know, as we do, that if the trees in Canada were cut down tomorrow more than half the land could not be used for farms, because it is too hilly, stony, rocky, sandy, or otherwise barren. If trees are taken away from land of this kind it becomes a desert, such as may be seen in other countries, or even in many parts of Canada, where, by mistake, the trees have all been cut down and where there is nothing to be seen but rocks and boulders or drifting sand.

What we should look forward to in Canada is a time when all the land will be suitably occupied, the farm land with fine, well-tilled farms, and the forest land with forests of the best kinds of trees. Forests on the forest lands will make it easier to farm the farm lands. Forests not only distribute more evenly the moisture in the air and the water in the streams, but they form covers for the birds, which eat bad insects and bad seeds, and they break the force of strong winds.

When it is said that half of Canada should be kept growing trees this does not mean that trees should never be cut down. Trees become ripe, just as wheat or oats, and when they are ripe they should be harvested. When trees are cut down and taken away from land not fit for farming a new crop of trees should be allowed to grow up in their place. This is usually done by allowing young trees to come up from the seed left by the old trees. When repeated fires have killed all the trees of the kind desired, or when it is desired to bring new and better kinds of trees into the district this is done by sowing seeds or planting little trees.

The first great need, however, is to protect our forests against fire. Fire destroys at least eight times as many trees as are chopped down for the use of man. All persons should do all they can to see, when they are in the woods, that no camp fires are left burning, that no matches or lighted cigars are thrown into the underbrush. Cigarettes, since they have come into fashion, especially among foreigners engaged in railway construction, have added greatly to the number of forest fires. Some lumber companies prohibit smoking in their forests, and all would like to do so. Everyone should support in every way the fire wardens, inspectors, rangers and other officers whose duty it is to fight forest fires.

Since Canada is one of the great forest countries of the world, and destined to continue so if we properly care for those forests, it follows that Canadians ought to be among those who who know best how to use the products of the forest. We now have schools which teach young men how to measure, care for and harvest the tree crop. The men who come from these schools are called foresters, and when they have gained experience and passed further examinations they are called forest engineers, just as other trained men are called civil engineers and electrical engineers. But it is not necessary for any person, young or old, man or woman, to be educated in a forest school in order to assist in this great work of caring for our forests. It is necessary only to remember that trees are our friends, not our enemies, and to act accordingly. We have great forests, but these are being rapidly destroyed by fire, insects and bad management. If we continue our carelessness half our country will be changed into a desert; but if we protect our forests they will continue to grow valuable timber for all time to come. These forests will protect our streams, keep up our waterpowers, help our farmers, make a home for useful birds and for fish and game animals. Only those lands which are not fit for farming are required for trees, and if trees of the right sort are kept growing on such lands, Canada will be a more prosperous, more healthful and more beautiful country in which to live.

Dad Knew From Experience

"Johnnie," said his father, "I'm surprised to hear that you have dared to dispute with your mother."

"But she was wrong, pa," replied Johnnie.

"That has nothing to do with it," said the father; "you might just as well profit by my experience and learn once for all that when a woman says a thing is so, it is so, whether it is so or not."

"My husband offers to teach me to cook," said the bride.

"I hope," said her mother, "that you won't be foolish enough to learn."

The Hessian Fly

Immense Damage to the Wheat Crop Through This Pest

A special circular recently issued by the United States department of agriculture reports that the Hessian Fly has inflicted immense damage during the past season to the wheat crop throughout an area which in the northeast, includes the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. "The loss to the 1015 wheat crop," the circular states, "will undoubtedly amount to millions of bushels."

It is not unlikely that some damage from the Hessian Fly will occur in certain sections of south-western Ontario and a notice is published by the Dominion Entomologist with a view to drawing the attention of farmers to the fact in order that outbreaks of this pest may be reported and that steps may be taken to protect the wheat sown in September and October. No wheat should be sown in August.

From late June until late September the Hessian Fly is usually in the "flax seed" (that is the pupal) state. The larvae of the first or summer generation were responsible for this season's damage. These larvae transformed into the present "flax-seed" stage. From the "flax-seeds" the adult flies will emerge in August and September, according to latitude. This second generation attacks and passes the winter in volunteer wheat and in all wheat sown before the disappearance of the adult flies, that is, before the fly-tree period. In western Ontario the fly-tree dates would be approximately as follows: For the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, September 15-20; between these and south of a line through Goderich, Berlin, Hamilton and St. Catharines, September 20; between this line and a line through Owen Sound, Peterboro and Belleville, September 15; north of this line and the Ottawa River, September 10. After these dates wheat may be sown to avoid Hessian Fly injury as much as possible. The dates are only approximate and local conditions may affect the occurrence of the insect.

Where Hessian Fly injury has been experienced the following recommendations should be followed as far as is possible:

1. Destroy by burning the screenings and waste from threshing an infested crop, also burn the damaged straw, and, if possible, the stubble. If it is impossible to burn over the stubble, disk it thoroughly immediately after harvest.

2. Do not sow wheat on stubble, if it can be avoided. Plough deeply the stubble of all infested crops before August 15, whether burned or disked, and roll the ground, to prevent emergence of flies from buried "flax-seeds."

3. Destroy volunteer wheat by harrowing, disking or by pasturing.

4. Before sowing make a good compact seed bed by disking, harrowing and rolling. This is most important especially if seeding has been postponed to escape the fly.

The Dominion Entomologist, department of agriculture, Ottawa, will be pleased to hear from farmers who have experienced Hessian Fly damage this season and to examine suspected plants. All communications and samples up to 11 ounces in weight so addressed may be mailed "free," and the assistance of the Entomological Branch is at the service of every Canadian farmer.

Asthma No Longer Dreaded—The dread of renewed attacks from asthma has no hold upon those who have learned to rely upon Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. So safe do they feel that complete reliance is placed on this true specific with the certainty that it will always do all that its makers claim. If you have not yet learned how safe you are with this preparation at hand get it today and know for yourself.

Disease as a War Factor

In no war up to the present has the number of deaths from disease failed to exceed those from planned and direct modes of injury. So far this conflict has been the one notable exception, but the crisis that will test the efficacy of sanitary measures is only now really developing with the end of the second summer and all its exhausting possibilities.

Already it is known in spite of rigid war censorship that many hundreds of deaths from that scourge of armies, typhus, have taken place in Austria in recent months, high officers even being carried off. All the reports of the sanitary conditions among the Turks show that they have nothing like the preparedness of the western nations in this regard. Some of the reports as to the state of wounded Turkish soldiers who have been made prisoners show that epidemic disease would find suitable soil among them.

The hitherto quite negligible factor of disease in the present war may yet prove a distinct detriment in the southeastern war area. During the last month there have been apparently well founded rumors from medical sources that the unrest in Turkey itself is associated with the dread of epidemic disease at this season and the known occurrence of cases in a number of quarters.—New York Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A Minority Report

A small, meek country negro, who had always lived on one place near Frankfort, Kentucky, married a big domineering woman, and very soon afterward moved into town, where the keeper of the local bar met him on the street.

"Hello, Gab," he said, "what made you move to town? I thought you liked country life."

"Well, Mistah Franklin," explained Gabe, "I uster lak de country. But mah wife she didn't lak it—and I've done got so dat when she don't lak a thing I jest natchelly hates it."

A minister was visiting in his parish for the first time. He came to a cottage where a boy was the only occupant. "Where is your father?" he asked. "I dinna ken," said the boy. "What does he do then?" asked the minister. "He jist does fat ma mither tells him," said the little chap.

"The Balkans, and especially Bulgaria," said Senator Shields, the other day in Washington, "are as uncertain a factor in this war as the seaside bridegroom.

"A wedding party at the seaside, you know, had to cross, on its way to the church, a salt creek. As the boat carried them over this creek, the bridegroom fell into the water.

"'Oh, save him!' cried the bride, 'Save him!'

"'Save him? What for?' said a guest. 'He's an A1 swimmer.'

"'That's just it,' wept the bride. 'Don't you see that he's swimming toward the other bank?'"

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST ROYAL YEAST CAKES

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD

TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG MONTREAL

For the Sake of the Trees

Carelessness the Cause of More Than Half of the Forest Fires

1. Don't throw your match away until you are sure it is out.

2. Don't drop cigarette or cigar butts until the glow is extinguished.

3. Don't knock out your pipe ashes while hot or where they will fall into dry leaves or other inflammable material.

4. Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary.

6. Don't leave a fire until you are a log, or a stump, or anywhere but on bare soil.

6. Don't leave a fire until you are sure it is out; if necessary smother it with earth or water.

7. Don't burn brush or refuse in or near the woods if there is any chance that the fire may spread beyond your control, or that the wind may carry sparks where they would start a new fire.

8. Don't be any more careless with fire in the woods than you are with fire in your own home.

9. Don't be idle when you discover a fire in the woods. If you can't put it out yourself, get help. Where a forest guard or fire ranger can be reached, call him up on the nearest telephone you can find.

10. Don't forget that human thoughtlessness and negligence are the causes of more than half of the forest fires in this country, and that the smallest spark may start a conflagration that will result in loss of life and destruction of timber and young growth valuable not only for lumber but for their influence in helping to prevent flood, erosion and drought.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Booze Kept From Powder

Efficiency Campaign Results in the Elimination of Drink

That the efficiency campaign looking to the elimination of drink and drinkers from European mills and factories employed in the production of munitions of war is having its effect in this country is shown herewith. The New York World has made inquiries at several ammunition plants of what rules are in force regarding the employment of drinking men. Some of the replies follow:

Pittsburgh, Pa.—First steps to drive drink from the Pittsburgh industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions for the allies, or likely to be called upon in a crisis to fill similar orders for this country will be taken soon by the Aetna Chemical Company, manufacturers of explosives. Major Joseph T. Crabbs, general manager here, admitted this a few days ago.

Much as the Duponts have done, the Aetna people will put up the bars against John Barleycorn among its two thousand workers in three plants in the Pittsburg district.

"These new regulations have been in preparation for some time and are about ready; they will be strict," said Major Crabbs. "I cannot go into details about them beyond saying that they will discourage intemperance."

At the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company the principal constituent company of the United States Steel Corporation, what has been done to discourage drinking in the past was readily unfolded as an answer for the future. For one of the twenty thousand employes to bring intoxicants into any of the plants of the company means instant dismissal.

A pretty and agreeable young woman who lived in a country village suddenly announced that she was going to take up teaching.

"You! You a school teacher!" exclaimed the recipient of her confidence. "Why, I'd rather marry a widow with nine children."

"So would I," the young woman replied, frankly, "but where is the widower?"

Customer—I think this meat is spoiled.

Meat Market Proprietor—Perhaps so, mum, but that meat came from a prize lamb, and it may have been petted too much.

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY

ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath. 60 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Week End Specials At The G. H. Beaudry Co's Meat Market

Sirlion Steak - -	per lb 15c.
Round Steak - -	2 lbs for 25c.
Prime Rib Roast - -	per lb 15c.
Sausage - -	per lb 10c.
Cooked Ham - -	per lb 25c.

The above are for a week only. We carry a heavy stock and can always give special prices in quantities. Always the best.

G. H. BEAUDRY CO. - MEAT MARRET

C. T. LALLY
THE CASH STORE

Will Be Succeeded By

F. E. FRASER & CO.

ON OCT. 1st, '15

An Immediate Settlement of all accounts will be appreciated.

C. T. LALLY

LUMBER!

Great Reduction in prices

Dimension - -	$16.00
Boards - -	$17.00
Shiplap - -	$17.00
XXX Cedar Shingles	$2.60

Terms Strictly Cash

Full line of finish lumber and building material on hand.

Call and see the Stock

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LTD.

Robt. Kenny - - - - Local Manager

THE PALACE BILLIARD HALL

CIGAR COUNTER

BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK IN PIPES

Regular 50c. pipes for 30c. Regular 75c. pipes for 40c.

Briar pipes with case, regular - $2.00 for $1.25

Briar pipes with case, regular - $1.50 for $1.00

Companion Pipe case containing 1 Hungarian Bent taper and 1 Bull Dog teper, straight pipe. Best quality briar root bowls, and fitted with finest grade amber mouthpieces, with Hall marked silver bands. Solid leather case, at wholesale price $6.00

3 piece companion pipe case, highest quality Briar root bowls, and fitted with highest quality amber mouthpieces, with hall marked sterling silver bands, in solid leather case, at wholesale price $9.00

Any of These Goods Would Make Splendid Presents

THE PALACE BILLIARD HALL

LOCAL

The Wood Wainwright Company has commenced its grain shipments.

The usual sitting of the district court will be held in the council chamber on Wednesday, October 6th.

E. C. Cail, of The Manitoba Stencil & Stamp Works, Winnipeg, is in town for a few days visiting friends.

Mr. Chas. Church of Leeds, Quebec, is visiting his brother, Mr. James Church. Miss McGinniss of Vermilion, is also visiting Mr. and Mrs. Church.

An early inspection of the STAR'S catalogue of exquisite Christmas cards will save disappointment later on. Samples will be gladly shown at The STAR office.

Mrs. H. Y. Pawling, who for some time past has been visiting relatives and friends in St. Catherines, Ont., is expected to return to Wainwright to-day.

Ten thousand bushels of wheat, oats and barley have been threshed by Harry Mabey and the statement is made by Manager Turner of the local elevator, that the oats rank with the best he has ever seen.

Tom Wilkinson, Sr, of Heath, received official notification from Ottawa last week to the effect that he had been appointed naturalization commissioner for the district. Mr. Wilkinson has already taken his duties in hand.

Miss Ethel Johnston, formerly of Wainwright, has been seriously ill in St. Boniface hospital. Miss Johnston's many Wainwright friends will be glad to learn she is now making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

Miss Reta Ross is confined in an Edmonton hospital suffering with rhumatism. She was taken from Wainwright to the capital on Friday evening last being accompanied by her father and mother. Mr. Ross, who returned to town yesterday said Miss Ross was making satisfactory progress.

HEARD BY THE WAYSIDE

It seems pretty hard to be getting old, but its the only way to live long. Be comforted.

A little tragedy. Mother tells child that an angel is beautiful, has wings and flies. Child tells mother father called the hired girl an angel. Nuff said.

J. Telford will not be shipping cattle this week. Present low prices are having the effect of causing the cattle king to hold on to his own.

A meeting of the Wainwright Home Guards will be held in the Skating rink on Friday evening as usual. A large attendance is requested.

There will be no silent vote among the women electors when they are given the privilege of going to the polls to elect their representatives for the Alberta legislature.

There are two ways of wasting your money. One is to spend it so fast that it doesn't have any time to do any good, and the other is to hold on to it so tight that it never gets a chance.

Money is our financial blood. Its circulation keeps the business body alive. Bleed that body by sending money away and business will soon put on a look of lethargy. Wainwright people are asked to make special note of this.

LOST—Four weeks ago 2 big 2 year old mare colts with no brand. Description, one bay with white spot in forehead, and the other a black with white back foot on right hand side also spot in forehead and white strip on left side of nose. Finder please notify, H. Hougen, Edgerton Alta

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW!

We have torpedoed and sunk high prices in meat. There is no place in Canada that meat can be bought cheaper or of a better quality than at the

WAINWRIGHT MEAT MARKET

If you are not already a customer come in and be convinced. The choicest of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal and poultry constantly on hand. We carry a full line P. Burns celebrated cured meats

"Remember the place of the full dinner pail"

WAINWRIGHT MEAT MARKET

H. MOTT, Prop. Lally's Store

BANG! FLOUR PRICES SHOT TO PIECES

We are out for your business and will supply from today until further notice, our well-known products at the following prices:

Cream of the West, per 100 lb.	**$3.25**	**Gilt Edge, per 100 lb.**	**$3.10**
Buffalo, per 100 lb.	**2.85**	**Whole wheat, 10 lb.**	**.35**
Crushed Wheat, 10 lb.	**.35**	**Graham Flour, 10 lb.**	**.35**

Cream Grits, 6 lb. 25c.

WAINWRIGHT MILLING CO. **PHONE 69**



JUST RECEIVED

200 new Victor Gramaphone Records and several new Victrolas.

Come in and get our easy payment terms and enjoy the best of music at home this winter. If you already have a machine get a few records.

Wainwright Pharmacy

ANNOUNCEMENT

With the thought in mind that by conducting a cash business, we will be in a better position to provide better opportunities for our customers and also give them better service, we have decided to place our business on a cash basis beginning on October 10th. For the past five years we have conducted a credit business, have carried our customers to the best of our ability. We now feel that our customers are in a position to receive those added benefits that a store conducted on a strictly cash basis can provide. Give us your orders. We in turn will give you good values and good service.

Yours Faithfully

J. C. McLeod & Co.

HEATH

DANCE

Starting at 9 p.m. on

Wed. October 6.

In the

ELITE THEATRE

Good music will be furnished by The Wainwright 3 piece orchestra

Gent's $1.00 Ladies Free

SHERMAN D. MILLS

Respectfully solicits your patronage for

COAL

Estimates gladly furnished for large or small orders. Careful attention and good service at all times.

Sherman D. Mills

Phone 31, 2nd. Ave. - - - - Wainwright